The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,941—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare via Modane and Paris, will shortly be issued in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, at the following rates:—

First class.....Rs. 750.
Second class.....Rs. 400.

Return Tickets to and from London by the same route:—

AVAILABLE FOR THREE MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,150.
Second class.....Rs. 690.

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,250.
Second class.....Rs. 740.

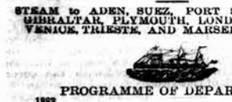
The journey from Bombay to London by this route occupies 15 days.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

N B. The above arrangement will commence as soon as Quarantine is removed at Brindisi.
Bombay, 21st November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

1883 Date		Steamer	Tons	H. P.	Captain. FRIDAY.
L.	21st Dec.	Verona	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson
—	28th "	Bokhara	2932	500	H. Weighell
	1884				
L.	4th Jan.	Nepaul	3536	600	H. Wyatt.
—	11th "	Lombardy	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L.	18th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	3023	700	E. G. Stead.
—	25th "	Gwalior	2733	500	M. de Horne.
L.	1st Feb.	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symonds.
—	8th "	Surat	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
L.	15th "	Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener.
—	22nd "	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.
L.	29th "	Brindisi	3844	550	J. Reeves.
—	7th Mar.	Cathay	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L.	14th "	Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole.
—	21st "	Lombardy	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L.	28th "	Ganges	4146	750	W. R. Andrews.
—	4th April	Bokhara	2932	500	H. Weighell.
L.	11th "	Clyde	4124	750	E. M. Edmond.
—	18th "	Surat	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
L.	25th "	Sutlej	4194	750	A. H. Jounson.
—	2nd May	Gwalior	2733	500	M. de Horne.
L.	9th "	Thames	4115	750	W. D. Anderson.
—	16th "	Cathay	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L.	23rd "	Rohilla	3000	700	W. Barratt.
—	27th "	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.

L. Through steamers to London.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 4 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ASSAM	3041	S. F. Cole	On 28th Dec. 1884.
GANGES	4126	W. R. Andrews	11th Jan.
CLYDE	4124	E. M. Edmond	25th "
SUTLEJ	4194	A. H. Jounson	8th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 15, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and on the 24th of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

BOMBAY on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..£ 500	Including	I Class ..£ 520	Including
II do. 340	wines,	II do. 350	wines.
III do. 150	With food.	III do. 150	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

S. S. SINGAPORE, to sail on or about the 15th Dec. 1883
S. S. RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Tuesday 1st Jan. 1884
S. S. MANILA, on Friday..... 1st Feb. "
S. S. CHINA, on Saturday..... 1st Mar. "

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 4 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route,	£ 95	Brighton Route	£ 20
"	II do.	do.	70	do.	18
From Naples,	I do.	do.	145	do.	40
"	II do.	do.	105	do.	30

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, November 2, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.



THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 27th December. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class " 5 15 0
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Dec. 1884.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	28th Jan.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000	600	28th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Sturli	3,500	550	29th Mar.
BERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	29th Apl.
MEDUSA	G. Itagusin	3,500	550	29th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000	600	27th Dec. 1884.
PANDORA	G. Sturli	3,500	550	28th Jan.
BERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	28th Feb.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Mar.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Nov. 20, 1883.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been ARRANGED:—s. s. CLAN GRANT 3,600 tons, 100 A 1, Commander Campbell, WILL SAIL for LONDON on or about the 29th inst.

Passage money..... Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th December, 1883.

NOTICE.



THE well-known fast steamship "CASCAPEDIA," now lying in the Prince's Dock, will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT shortly, and will engage a few first class passengers at Rs. 300 each, or will book through to London, has very good accommodation, &c., &c. For further particulars, please apply to the Captain on board, or to the Agents,

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on TUESDAY, 25th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on 3rd January, 1884.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on SATURDAY, 22nd December, 1883, at 10 a.m.

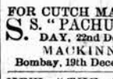
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th December, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.



WE BOOK PASSAGES by the best Lines without charge, at the lowest possible fares, and advise as to the different routes. All information regarding quarantine, Continental through sleeping cars, &c., will be given on application.

WM. WATSON & CO.

Bombay, 28, Apollo-street.
London, 27, Leadenhall-street.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	1884.
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	3rd January.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	12th "
S. S. WERNETH HALL	4,100	500	To follow.
S. S. MERTON HALL	4,100	500	"
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2,700	400	"

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of Information, and other particulars as to Passage, apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December 6, 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

The finest assortment in Bombay.
NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED CAKE BASKETS,
oval or round, pierced, chased, or engraved, from Rs. 54 to Rs. 75.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
of every description on sale by
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

	Cash per doz.
FLANNEL COVERED, Silk Sewn, Regulation size	Rs. 8 0
FLANNEL COVERED, Catgut Sewn, Regulation size	" 8 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNES OF KNOWN BRANDS.

	For Cash. doz. qts. R a.	doz. pts. R a.
Giesler & Co., India	50 0	26 8
Perrier Jouet	50 0	26 8
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	55 0	29 0
" " Magnums, per ½ doz. case	55 0	...
Treacher's Light Dry	36 0	19 8
" Saumur	27 0	15 0

All of guaranteed quality.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PERFECT FITTING.
LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS.

THE most comfortable article of the kind made.

	Cash Prices. Rs. As.
Fine White	each 2 0
Superfine Scarlet	" 3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER,

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, and highly recommended as THE BEST LIGHT BEER in the Indian Market.

Quarts, Rs. 5-8 per doz., Cash.
Pints, " 3-12 " "

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

TREACHER and COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, AND BYCULLA.

CHRISTMAS HAMS, CHEESE, &c.

Special cold weather shipments now arriving.

	Cash. Rs. A.
YORK HAMS ..... per lb.	0 12½
STREAKY BACON ..... "	0 13
ENTIRE SIDE do. ..... "	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE ..... "	0 12
STILTON do. ... "	1 4
ROQUEFORT do. ... "	
GORGONZOLA do. ... "	
DUTCH do. ... "	0 10
GRUYERE CHEESE, in tins ... "	1 1
PARMESAN, grated ..... per bottle	1 0

TREACHER and CO., Ld.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
GUNPOWDERS—	
PIGOU, WILKS, AND LAWRENCE'S "Alliance" Prize Powder, Nos. 4 and 6 grain, 1 lb. tin	2 4
Do. do. per original case of 25 lbs.	50 0
CURTIS and HARVEY'S Nos. 2, 3, 5, and 6 (size of grain increases with the number), 1 lb. tin	2 4
Do. do. per original case of 25 lbs.	50 0
Students for 4 cases (100 lbs.) "Alliance" Prize Powder carry a discount of 10 per cent. from the above price.	
SHOT—	
WALKER'S BEST QUALITY, Nos. S. S. G., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 ...per bag of 14 lbs.	2 8
NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT, best quality, Nos. 1 to 10 ... ... do.	2 8
BULLETS—	
BULLETS, for Enfield Rifles, with boxwood plug and greased patch ...per 100	3 4
EXPRESS BULLETS, bore .360, .450, .500, .577 ... do. 3-0 to	4 8
WADS—	
WHITE CLOTH, for Muzzle loading guns ...box of 250	0 12
THICK FELT, for Breech-loading cases, for over powder ...bag of ¼ lb.	1 4
WHITE CLOTH, for Breech-loading cases, for over shot ...bag of 300	1 4
LUBRICATING CLOTH and JUTE WADS, for .360, .450, .500, and .577 cases ...per box of 100	0 8
LANCASTER'S SHOT CONCENTRATORS, 12 bore ...per box of 250	0 14
CAPS—	
CARTRIDGE, for recapping Central or Pin Fire cases ...box of 500	2 0
Do. for recapping Solid Metal Cases ... "	2 0
Eley's Anvils for Central Fire Cartridge Cases ... "	1 4
GUN CARTRIDGE CASES—	
ELEY'S BROWN, Ordinary Quality, No. 12 Gauge, Central or Pin Fire ...per 1,000	25 0
ELEY'S BLUE, Medium Quality " " "	20 0
ELEY'S GREEN, Extra Quality and Gas-tight, No. 12 "	24 0
Do. do. do. 16 "	33 0
Do. C. F. only do. do. 28 "	30 0
RIFLE CARTRIDGE CASES—	
ELEY'S BOXER, PATENT, paper covered. Bores .450, .500, .577 ...box of 100	4 0 to 4 8
ELEY BOXER, coiled brass Bores .450, .500 ... "	5 0 to 6 0
Do. do. .577 2½ and 2¾ inches long ... "	7 0
ELEY BOXER, BOTTLE SHAPED, .577 reduced to .450 Bore ... "	5 8
ELEY'S SOLID DRAWN METAL, for Express Rifles, bores .360, .450, .500, .577 ... "	5 0 to 8 8
WESTLEY RICHARD'S SOLID DRAWN METAL, for Express Rifles. No. 1, bore .450, .500 ... "	8 0 to 9 8
LOADED CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES—	
ELEY'S BOXER PATENT, for Express Rifles. Bores .450, .500 ...pkt of 100	12 8 to 13 0
Do. do. Snider Rifles. Bores .577	10 0
ELEY BOXER, coiled brass with express bullets. Bores .450, .500 ... "	12 8 to 14 0
ELEY BOXER, BOTTLE SHAPED. Bore .577 reduced to .450, Government pattern, for Martini-Henry Rifles ... "	13 0
ELEY'S SOLID DRAWN METAL EXPRESS, .360 bore ... "	9 8
CENTRAL FIRE RIFLE. Bores .320, .380, .450 ...box of 50	2 0 to 3 0
RIM FIRE RIFLE. Bore .380 ... "	2 12
LOADED CARTRIDGES FOR REVOLVERS—	
Central Fire, bores .320, .340, .380, .450 ...box of 50	1 14 to 2 12
Pin Fire, do. 7 m, 9 m ... "	1 12 " 1 14
Rim " bore .250 ...box of 100	2 4
Do. " bores .320 to .442 ... 50	2 0 " 2 12
Bulleted Breach Caps, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ... " 100	0 14 " 1 12
CARTRIDGE LOADERS, &c.—	
Complete Loading with Cap, Ejector and Recapper	27 0
Turnover and closer for Central or Pin Fire cases	17 0
BARCLAY'S CARTRIDGE FILLER, for No. 12 cases	5 4
RECAPPING MACHINES, for Pin-fire cases	6 0
Do. do. Central-Fire cases	9 0
Do. Do. do. .450, .500, .577, .450	9 0
BULLET MOULDS, CARTRIDGE EXTRACTORS, etc.—	
BULLET CREASERS, OR FIXING MACHINES, for .450, .50 and .577 cases each from	3 8
Do. MOULDS, for Spherical Bullets ... "	2 0
Do. do. .577, Bullets ... "	10 8
Do. do. .450, .500, .577 Express Bullets ... "	7 0 to 12 0
CARTRIDGE EXTRACTORS, for Nos. 10, 12, 14 and 16 Pin and C. F. cases. "	3 0
GUN CLEANERS, .450, .500, and Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 ... "	5 0
RANGOON OIL, for the preservation of Fire-arms ... per bottle "	0 8 to 0 14
POWDER AND SHOT MEASURES, Brass or German Silver ... "	2 8 to 3 0
Do. MEASURES, Patent, 3 to 4 drams ... "	4 0
Do. FLASKS, Brass mounted ... "	6 0
SHOT POUCHES, Brass mounted ... "	6 12
WAD PUNCHES ... "	1 4
HUNTING BOWIE KNIVES—	
With Metal Catch, Buck Horn Handles, Scabbard and Strap complete, 6 inch blade, superior Steel ...	8 0
Do. 7 inch blade, superior Steel ...	9 0
Do. 8 " " ...	10 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS, 1883.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

AN UNEQUALLED SELECTION.

AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.

JEWELLERY,

A RICH AND WELL-ASORTED STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO., BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

COLD WEATHER KIT.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ULSTERS.

THE CORRECT CONNAUGHT SHAPE.	
Warm Cheviot	Rs. 48 0
Superfine Whitney, and Cheviot	" 55 0
Fine Lambskin, a very warm soft, and comfortable material	" 65 0

REEFING JACKETS.

Fine Blue Pilot, Cheviots, and Petersham	Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 0

CHESTERFIELDS.

Light Overcoats to Cover Dress Suit	Rs. 30 0
Superfine, Cheviot, Lambskin, and Elysean Whitney,	Rs. 40 to " 50 0

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Pure Berlin Wool, Rs. 10 to	Rs. 12 0
Superfine, very soft, warm, and elastic	" 14 0
Berlin Wool Mitts	" 2 0
Ditto Gloves	" 2 0
Lug Cloth Gloves	" 2 0
Wite Berlin Mufflers	" 2 0
Cshmere Squares Rs. 3-8 and	" 5 0
Fay Striped Silk	" 6 8
Wan Shetland Drawers	" 7 0
Wan Shetland Banians	" 7 0

CASH DISCOUNT—2 Annas inhe Rupee. 12½ per cent.

WHICH IS ALSO ALLOWED ON VUE-PAYABLE PARCELS.

PATTERNS WITH OUR EASY MEASUREMENT SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO., {OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,} BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

1, East Street, POONA. } JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c. &c. &c. } 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

IN thanking their Constituents and the Public in general for the liberal patronage accorded to them during the past year, beg to invite attention to the LATEST NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED for the XMAS SEASON.

Visitors to our Show Rooms have invariably been struck with the brilliant display of jewellery, etc., and it has been admitted that ours is the largest and finest Show in India. The Prices bear favourable comparison with those of other Houses.

The following New Goods are now on view:—

Cheap and High Class Watches.
Gold and Silver Chains.
Wedding and Keeper or Guard Rings.
Signet and Belcher Rings.
Mizpah and Snake Rings.
Studs, Scarf Rings and Pins.
Bracelets and Brooches.
Travelling and Drawing-room Clocks.
Lockets, Pendants and Crosses.
Charms, Earring and Thimbles.
Diamond and Pearl Ear-studs.
Demi Suits and Full Suits.
Engagement Rings of every combination of gems.
Silver and Platedware, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. &c

And an immense number of other articles impossible to enumerate.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.

"XMAS AND THE NEW YEAR."

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!!

"IMMENSE ASSORTMENT." From Re. 1 to 200.

ELEGANT, USEFUL, AND

From Re. 1 to 200. MODERATE IN PRICE.

HOAR & CO., {OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,} BOMBAY.

CHOLERA BELTS.

ASQUITH AND LORD'S SPECIALITY.

THESE BELTS are indispensable for wear in Tropical climates.

They are a sure preventive against chills, and give great support when riding or walking. They are made from the best UNSHRINKABLE SAXONY FLANNEL in plain colours and neat fancy patterns. When ordering please send waist measurement taken closely.

Price per ½ doz. Rs. 20, or Rs. 3-8 each.

ASQUITH & LORD,

THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported
Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the above has been just received by the undersigned.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRIPLE EXTRACT OF ROSES,

A VERY lasting, delicious Perfume for the Handkerchief, extracted from the best materials and choicest flowers.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW CROP. SID-BAREE ESTATE. KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

Sold in original packets.

Mixed Tea, ½ lb. packet	Ans. 7
Do. 1 lb. do.	Ans. 12
Pekoe Mixture, ½ lb. packet	Ans. 10
Do. do. 1 lb. do.	Re. 1-2
Orange Pekoe, ½ lb. do.	Ans. 14
Do. do. 1 lb. do.	Re. 1-8

THE above TEAS are unadulterated, of excellent quality, and of agreeable aroma and taste, appreciated by all who use them. A Trial Order is solicited by

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Bombay and Poona.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1884.

X'MAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

	Rs. a.
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS X'mas number and 2 pictures	1 0
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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for PROBATE of the WILL of BAI ITCHA, widow of CULLIANDASS BHUGVANDASS, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.
TREEBHOWANDASS VEERJEE, and CHUGANLAL NURROTAMDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, two of the Executors named in the will ......Petitioners.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby CITED to COME and SEE the PROCEEDINGS, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.
Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-seventh year of our reign.
J. W. ORR, Registrar.
(The Seal of the High Court Bombay.)
L. M. BANAJEE, The 17th day of Dec., 1883.
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———Wide-Awake Poet Book, illustrated, boards ... 1 4
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Manco, the Peruvian Chief; by W. H. G. Kingston, illust .. 2 4
Mark Dennison's Charge; by G. M. Craik, illust., gilt edges .. 3 4
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——— to his Colours; by Rev. T. F. Wilson, illustrated 2 4
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———Voyages; by W. H. G. Kingston, illust. gilt edges .. 3 4
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Poetical Works of all the known Poets from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 16, in various bindings,
Church Services, Prayer and Hymn Books, in various bindings and sizes, and at all prices.
Catalogues of Books and Stationery free by post on application.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here, as under, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant:—
Adjourned Special General Meeting, at 2 p.m., for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the meeting held on the 10th instant.
Adjourned Third Quarterly Meeting, at 2-5 p.m., for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the meeting held on the 29th ultimo.
Adjourned Special General Meeting, called for the 13th instant, but not held for want of a quorum of members, at 2-10 p.m., for the further consideration of the Report, of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider and report, what amendments in the Municipal Acts may, in the opinion of the Corporation, be desirable in connection with the new Local Self-Government scheme.
By order of the Chairman,
SORABJI NAVAROJI COOPER,
Acting Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, Dec. 19, 1883.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing the [illegible] and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FUN WITH INSTRUCTION RARE IN BOMBAY.
THE GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.
EVERY EVENING
FINEST SPECIMENS OF RARE ARAB AND AUSTRALIAN EQUINE RACE TRAINED IN A MARVELLOUS WAY which can well be appreciated by seeing.
Dogs trained to the highest perfection, and a troupe of monkies
RIDING ON HORSEBACK WITH COMPLETE UNIFORM.
A BONELESS BODY TWISTING IN 101 WAYS.
A sight never before witnessed in Bombay.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
First Class Reserved...Rs. 3 | Stalls ... Re. 1 0
First Class ... " 2 | Front Ring ... 0 8
Back Seats ... As. 4
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

SHIPPERS AND CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian mail-steamer "RAFFAELE RUBATTINO," Captain G. MERELLO, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 19th instant, and that she is discharging and loading at Prince's Dock.
All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.
F. BOZZONI, Agent.

CHUBB'S
PATENT DETECTOR DOOR-LOCKS.
To open on Both Sides.
5, 6, and 7 in.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, BOMBAY.
A few paces from the *Times of India* buildings.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BALCRISHNA SUDAMJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, and an Assistant Civil Surgeon, deceased.
KAVERIBAI, widow of the said deceased....Petitioner
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness LYTTLETON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the Forty-seventh year of our Reign.
J. W. ORR, Registrar.
(The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.)
L. N. BANAJEE. The 17th day of Dec., 1883.
Mr. MORESHWAR LAKSHMANJEE, Petitioner's Attorney.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAD CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 58 of 1883.
The ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, incorporated in England under the English Companies' Act, 1862, and carrying on business in England and at Elphinstone Circle, in the Island of Bombay ......Plaintiffs.
vs.
RUTTONJEE RUSTOMJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Parell, in the Island of Bombay ......Defendant.
WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 3rd day of September, 1883, it was ordered that the defendant should pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rupees one lakh seventy-two thousand three hundred and thirty-one and Annas four for debt and the cost of this Suit when taxed, and simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the decree until payment.
AND WHEREAS by an attachment of moveable property, dated the 10th day of October 1883, the following moveable property was attached, namely:- One diamond ring set in a cluster with 8 brilliants, one ring set with large emerald and 8 small brilliants, one ring set with large ruby, one ring set with large ruby and surrounded by 11 brilliants, one ring set with large ruby and surrounded with 10 brilliants, one ring set with large emerald and 6 brilliants, one ring set with 3 emeralds and 2 diamonds, one ring set with 2 diamonds and 1 emerald, one ring set with 2 diamonds and 1 ruby, one ring set with 1 diamond, six gold solitaires set with rubies, one gold watch guard ball pattern with rubies, one gold watch guard, ball pattern with pencil case and charm, three more gold watch chains with 1 pencil case and 6 charms, one large gold hunting watch by McCabe with monogram, one large gold self-winding hunting watch with striking arrangement, one large open-faced gold watch by Bovet, one gold hunting watch by Frodsham and, Keen, one plain gold self-winding hunting watch, one chased gold hunting watch by Peregaux with engraving and coat of arms of Sir Jamsetjee, one small gold semi-hunting watch by John Barrel, one gold open-faced watch by Rotherhams and one gold open-faced watch by John Jones, towards the satisfaction of the balance of the said decree.
Now IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED, that on FRIDAY, the 21st day of December, 1883, at 12 o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property issued in the above Suit on the 29th day of November 1883, will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Sheriff's Office, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the moveable property aforesaid, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the balance of the said decree.
Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.
For futher information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 4th day of December, 1883.
RAGHUNATH N. KHOTE, Sheriff of Bombay.
MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

FOR SALE (to close an account) THREE (or any less number) £100 DEBENTURES of the N.-W. PROVINCES and OUDH ICE COMPANY, Limited, bearing interest at the rate of 8 (eight) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in gold, at the Head Office, Delhi and London Bank, London. Price, Rs. 1,200 EACH. Apply to the "Owner," care of Manager, Delhi Bank, Delhi.

THE WEST of INDIA PORTUGUESE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANY is prepared to let a considerable amount of Earth work quarrying and masonry by PETTY CONTRACTS. Petty contractors wishing to tender for any of these should apply personally at the District Engineer's Office, Marmagao, where all necessary information is to be obtained.
EARNEST E. SAWYER, Chief Engineer and Agent.
Bombay, 18th December, 1883.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The undersigned will, under orders from the Director of Public Instruction, exhibit a collection of English-made Educational Furniture and Apparatus in the hall of the old Elphinstone Institution early in February. As it is very desirable that country-made apparatus should also be exhibited, makers of all kinds of school desks, blackboards, maps, diagrams, slates, copy books, pencils and other educational appliances are invited to communicate with the undersigned at his head office, Poona. Space will be provided free of charge for all suitable exhibits.
T. B. KIRKHAM, Educational Inspector, Central Division.
5th December, 1883.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 200 (two hundred) per share IS MADE PAYABLE on or before the 5th January, 1884, at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Hornby-row, and interest at nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls remaining unpaid at due date.
By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & CO., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
No. 2, Hornby-row, Bombay, 17th December, 1883.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Limited.
SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of MILL STORES for the above Company, to be delivered at the Mill, Chinchpoogly, during the year 1884.
Tenders must be returned on or before the 22nd inst. 12 o'clock noon. Particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office, 41, Rampart Row. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON, Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, 17th Dec., 1883.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY,
WILL BE OPENED ON THE 22ND DECEMBER, 1883.
THE large and commodious building formerly known as the High Court, has been secured by the undersigned for the above Hotel. Each bed-room has a SEPARATE BATH-ROOM, and there will be ninety large and well ventilated bed-rooms. It is most centrally situated, close to the Bunders, Railway stations, Public and Mercantile offices, Banks, &c., and commands a magnificent view of the harbour. A well kept garden in rear of the Hotel is open to visitors.
JEEVANJEE AND CO.

MR ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow-street, Fort.

Ladies'	Kid and Cloth Shoes and Boots	per pair.	Rs. 3 to 6
"	White Kid Gloves	"	" 1
"	Black and colored silk Gloves.	"	" 1
Gent's	White Kid Gloves	"	" 2
"	Black felt Hats	each	" 6 to 7-8
"	Dress Hats	"	10 to 12
"	Argosy Braces	per pair	" 2 and 3
"	Boots and Shoes	"	" 6 to 10
"	Fancy Neckties	each	" 1 & 1-8
"	Tweed Suits	"	" 10 to 15
"	Cashmere Suits	"	" 15 to 25
"	Superior broadcloth dress Suits	"	" 50 to 80
"	Good white and colored Shirts	"	" 36

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT.
BILLIARDS!!!
The Billard Room is the most spacious and best provided in Bombay.
BREAKFASTS.
SUPPERS. TIFFINS. SUPPERS.
DINNERS.
Refreshments ready at all hours.
WINES, BEERS and SPIRITS, of the very best brands only, kept in stock.
WHISKIES of all the favorite blends.
The coolest and pleasantest resort in Bombay.
EDMUND FUCHS, Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO SCHOOLS, ORPHANAGES, &c.
FOR SALE, at reduced price to close consignment, BOYS SOCKS, regulation grey military worsted. Warm and very strong. Apply to
WILLIAM WATSON & CO., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
REDUCED PASSENGER FARES DURING CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and-a-half will be issued between any two stations on this Railway from the 22nd to the 31st December (both dates inclusive) available for the Return Journey up to the 15th January 1884, inclusive.
E. W. KEILY, Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the nineteenth of December 1883.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY hereby invites TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of CATCH WATER CHANNELS at Tulsi and Vehar for the enlargement of the gathering grounds of the Tulsi and Vehar Lakes.
Drawings can be seen at the office of the undersigned where copies of the conditions of Contract with the specification and bills of quantities may also be obtained on payment of rupees five per set.
Tenders should be sealed and submitted to the Municipal Commissioner on or before 2 o'clock p.m. on the 7th January, 1884.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, C.E., Deputy Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Bombay, 19th December, 1883.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

XMAS. GIFTS.—A SEWING MACHINE is about the best and most useful article that can be presented as a gift, being always useful and never forgotten. A choice collection at H. A. GEYER and Co., No. 7, Hornby-row, Fort.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Perosbaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

COME and VISIT BARTON and CO.'S GIGANTIC XMAS TREE, Now Ready.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Chemists, Druggists, and General Merchants.

XMAS TREE TOYS, XMAS GOODS, XMAS SWEETS, XMAS BISCUITS, XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS in great varieties, XMAS BONBON CRACKERS, TOY CRACKERS, PICNIC and DINNER PARTY CRACKERS, &c., &c.—BARTON and Co. Limited, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

COME and VISIT BARTON and CO.'S XMAS GOODS of the Latest Novelties.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Chemists, Druggists, and General Merchants.

THOUSANDS of FANCY ARTICES will be presented to the Children accompanying their Parents to visit our Christmas Grand Show Room.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR the Convenience of the PUBLIC we will keep our SHOW-ROOM OPEN till 9-30 p.m.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Chemists, Druggists, and General Merchants.

JEWELLERY, JEWELLERY, JEWELLERY, for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, Gold, Silver, Diamond, Enamelled Jet, &c., &c., for poorest to the richest, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. BARTON & Co., Ld.

TENTS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the season, large double-pole tent. Apply H. K., this office.

TO LET, in Apollo-street, two airy Residences and two office rooms, together or separately. Apply to J. PEARSE.

GRAND display of latest Novelties in Fancy Goods, Musical Chairs, Albums, Paris and China Sweets.—Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

IGATPURI NEW YEAR'S BALL on 31st December 1883. Tickets Rs. 5 to admit one Gentleman and two Ladies. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS. Another fresh supply to hand, with suitable verses, and a few Comic Cards.—W. J. ESSAI, Forbes-st. Fort.

SELLING OFF Toys for Xmas Trees and presents, large sales daily. Provision Cash Stores. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes-street, Fort.

FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER, prime quality on retail, also in 20lb. tins, splendid condition. W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

FRENCH, English and Allahabad confectionery, Bon-bons, Crystalized Fruits, dry fruits, &c. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes-street, Fort.

TO LET, One Godown and one Office together in Tamarind Lane from the 1st January, 1884. Rent moderate. Apply to EDMOND CHARPIE & Co., Bombay.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, affords the finest opportunity to spend Xmas holidays. An unprecedented treat intended for the visitors this year.

JUST RECEIVED a beautiful collection of door's and window's Bamboo chicks, office and window's silk screens, round Fans and umbrellas. Glenroy & Co., Hummum-street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A 52 in. "Special Club" BICYCLE, quite new. Plated all over. Complete with Lamp. Bell, Bag and Packing Case, &c. Cost £25. Offers wanted. Apply "BICYCLE," office of this paper.

SUPERIOR LAGER BEER.—Qrts. Rs. 5-8. Pints Rs. 3-8 per dozen. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SURGEON MORETON, late P. and O. Service, India, can be consulted at the Suez Hotel daily.—Suez, Egypt, 13th November.

PERRIER JOUET'S "FIRST QUALITY" "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE. Quarts Rs. 48, pints Rs. 26 per dozen cash. Apply to LYON & Co.

PERRIER JOUET'S RESERVE CUVEE "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE as supplied to the Byculla, Bombay, and Royal Bombay Yacht Clubs, Bombay, and to the Club of Western India, Poona. Magnums Rs. 108, quarts Rs. 54, pints Rs. 29 per dozen CASH. Apply to LYON & Co.

JUST RECEIVED Atkinson's and John Gosnell's Choice TOILET SOAPS, Re. 1-8 per box of 3 large tablets. Perfumery Re. 1-4 per bottle. Badham, Pile & Co., Ld.

COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED Japanese Satin Embroidered Hanging Screens; Muslin Screens with Birds and Flowers and other Curiosities. P. C. KHARAS, 30, Apollo-street

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WEDDING and Birth-day presents. An inspection is invited, of the magnificent stock of Silver and Electro-plated goods in new designs.—Fernandes and Co., Chemists.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS.—Gent's Linen Collars, Cuffs Scarfs, Neckties, Braces, Shooting-hats, Helmets, Fel Hats in all shapes and qualities. John Mahomed & Co. 16, Meadow-st.

OUR TEAS ARE WARRANTED to be pure and unadulterated, and our prices very moderate.—MORTON, MAJU & CO., 22, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED, experienced SURVEYORS, who have some knowledge of Masonry work. Apply to Mr. Earnest E. Sawyer, Chief Engineer and Agent. W. I. P. Ry. Co., Ld., Marmagao.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of Black and Dark Blue Coatings, Black and Dark Blue West of England Cloth, very suitable for dress, morning and visitting suits. Apply to Y.A. LACKA and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions built to order under European Supervision; estimates and drawings on application. Repairs of Carriages promptly executed, and with superior finish.—DEVARENNES & Co., Gowalia Tank-road.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. Roscher's household furniture, carriage and horse, Piano, real porcelain breakfast and dinner sets, glassware, &c. THURSDAY, 20th instant. 153, Nepean Sea-road.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S TASTEFULLY ORNAMENTED CHRISTMAS CAKES are now on view at 22, Apollo-street.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Election of Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.
Municipal Corporation, 2 p.m.
H. E. the Governor's Band, Bandstand, 6 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Wistow Hall (s), from Liverpool; R. Rubottino (s), Genoa; Lombardy (s), Trieste; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf; Malda (s), Calcutta, &c.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—H. E. the Governor's band will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

Danse	Des Aborigines	Le Thiere.
Overture	Silvana	Weber.
Polka	The Little Trumpeter	Gung'l.
Selection	La Mascotte	Audran.
Valse	Wiener Bon-Bons	Strauss.
Galop	Die Wilderer	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Lombardy and the s.s. Wistow Hall entered, and the s.s. Inchgarvie left, the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s.s. Avoca will be closed at the General Post Office, to-day, at 12 noon.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic, for the week ending 15th December, shows a decrease of Rs. 1,39,627, as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending the 15th December shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 45,864, compared with the corresponding week of last year.

LOSS OF A BRACELET.—Nowrojee Jeewanjee, living at Ardaseer Dady-street, reported to the police on Tuesday last that a gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 72, fell off his daughter-in-law's wrist, while returning from a wedding at Khetwady, 14th lane.

LOST AT THE MAHIM FAIR.—Dajee Pandoorung, living at Mahim, reported to the police on Tuesday last that, on the night previous, he dropped at the Mahim fair a purse containing a gold ring, a gold earring set with pearls, and Re. 1-12 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 221-12.

THEFT.—Essoo Ramjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing two turbans and sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 7, the property of Ludha Sewjee. The prisoner, who admitted a previous conviction for a similar offence, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MISSING PROPERTY.—Hoorchund Gopaldas, living at Surat-street, reported to the police on Tuesday last that, on the 25th ultimo he forwarded two boxes containing work-boxes and silver jewellery, of the collective value of Rs. 2,000, to Colombo. On the boxes being opened at Colombo a portion of the jewellery, to the value of Rs. 571, was missed. All the other articles were safe.

TH BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—Report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending 15th instant:—Horses, emaciated 1, sores on body 1, bullocks, lame 10, sore neck 27, tumours on neck 1, emaciated 8, sores on body 3, cruelly beaten 1, overloaded 9, goading 1, total number of cases 62.

THE GORAI MURDER.—A correspondent informs us that "after a great deal of fuss and much ado on the part of the Thana police, in their investigation into the recent violent murder perpetrated in the hamlet of Culvem, of the village of Manoree, near Gori, Salsette, the person who was brought, under strong suspicious circumstances, before the Deputy Magistrate of that district, has been set free."

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR-BOX FUND.—Captain Walshe begs to acknowledge with many thanks, receipt of the following contributions:—A Friend, Rs. 20; C. P. Cooper, Rs. 10; Little Bob, Rs. 5; J. W., Rs. 21; Girgaum Presidency Magistrate's Court Poor-box, Rs. 5; an American citizen, through Thacker and Co., Limited, Rs. 19-11; G. Reiffersheid, Rs. 5. Some clothing and fruit, &c. &c., from a friend, and from Major M. A. Rowlandson.

APPEAL AGAINST MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the appeal of the Rev. Bras Fernandes against the municipal assessment of his landed property in respect of the Gouton oart, situated at Mahim, was called on for hearing. The Hon'ble Budroodin Tyebjee, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung, appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Crawford, appeared on behalf of the Municipality. One witness, the Revd. John Caitan Pereira, was examined, and the case was then adjourned to the 9th January next.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Mody Bay, on the body of Wagoo Luximon, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was a labourer employed at the new goods yard of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Boree-bunder. On the night previous, at 8 o'clock, while engaged in shunting wagons laden with earth, he suddenly fell, and the wheels of one of the wagons passed over his neck, killing him on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary, Byculla, on the body of Tooccaram Kaisoo, aged thirty years. The deceased was employed as a labourer in the G. I. P. Railway workshops, Parel. About eight days ago he was engaged with other labourers in removing a new third-class railway carriage from a lorry on to the rails, when his left arm was crushed under the carriage. He died from the effects of the injury. A verdict to that effect was returned.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Parvuttibai and Laljee Tribhowan were charged on remand before Mr. C. P. Cooper with kidnapping a child named Permanund, aged five years, from the lawful custody of its father, Ruttonjee Toolsidas. Mr. Macfarlane appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ardaseer Kapadia for the defence. The magistrate addressed the first defendant, Parvuttibai, in respect to the legal right the father had to the child, according to Hindoo law, and said it would be best for all parties for the child to be restored to the father. Parvuttibai said the child's mother, on her death-bed, made her (Parvuttibai) promise that the boy should not be given over to the father, if the latter remarried; and she further wished the magistrate to take into consideration the amount of money she had already spent, and would like to know if the complainant was willing to repay this money, which amounted to over Rs. 2,000. Mr. Macfarlane said he was not going to pay a single pie. The magistrate said he had no power whatever to make any order regarding the money, and again advised the defendant to give up the child to its father. The defendant declining to come to any compromise, the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 3rd January.

PROFESSOR BALDWIN'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Professor and Mrs. Baldwin, who lately visited Calcutta, are about to appear at the Gaiety Theatre here. We give the following extract from an account of their entertainment published by the *Indian Daily News*:—"Professor Baldwin gave a clever and brilliant performance. Besides his feats with ropes he did the famous ring trick, by which a solid ring is passed over the arm of a person while their hands are clasped. This trick was done on the open stage, and created immense laughter. The thought-reading was successful on the stage, and in the midst of the audience. Mrs. Baldwin also in [illegible] not only of one but of several read the numbers [illegible] banknotes without a mistake. She also read names written on blank cards by members of the audience. Several of the audience, at the professor's request, wrote out on cards six figures. The professor with the end of a crayon tapped any figure and Mrs. Baldwin immediately called it. He dodged about the figures, and selected so many so rapidly as to preclude the idea of a previous arrangement. This astonishing performance was finished by Mrs. Baldwin adding up the sum, which she did as quickly as the Professor could order her, and more quickly than the audience could have done."

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Friday, December 21.
Feast of St. Thomas, Apostle and Martyr.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong.
Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, Stainer.
Anthem "Plead Thou my cause" (Mozart.) Hymns 438, 441.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.—There is every indication that this Exhibition will be a great success. The number of Visitors is expected to be so large that arrangements are being made for an encampment outside the city. All the space set apart for Exhibitors is already bespoke. We understand that Cadbury Bros. have been appointed Sole Purveyors of the Cocoa and Chocolate consumed at the Exhibition.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Dec. 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott,)

The following, among other matters, were heard before his lordship :—

RE NANABHOY HORMUSJEE COLSAWALLA.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The insolvent was a coal merchant, and his liabilities amounted to about Rs. 4,00,000. Of this sum, Rs. 45,000 were due to Messrs. Wallace and Co., with whom he had contracted for the purchase of large quantities of coal. He had been in jail since the 14th instant, and stated that the principal cause of his insolvency was a considerable fall in the price of coal subsequently to his entering into large contracts, and fires which occurred on the Port Trust estate.

The Commissioner said that in his last schedule the insolvent put down his liabilities at Rs. 43,000, and now, in the space of three or four years, he had contracted liabilities to the extent of Rs. 4,00,000. This time he commenced business with no capital whatever, and had speculated recklessly, losing all his money, or rather the money of his creditors.

Mr. Starling read an affidavit made by Mr. Wyer, partner in the firm of Messrs. Wallace and Co., which stated that the insolvent had, on a false representation, induced the firm to deliver to him 400 tons of coal. He had been speculating recklessly, and was at present the owner of a bone-crushing mill. In his affidavit in reply, the insolvent denied that he had been speculating recklessly, and stated that the bone-crushing mill belonged not to him, but to his son.

The Commissioner said this was the third insolvency. The first time the insolvent failed for Rs. 19,000.

Mr. Starling said that petition was withdrawn.

The Commissioner said that the insolvent in 1879 again filed a schedule.

Mr. Starling said the object of his application was that the insolvent might do something for the maintenance of himself and family.

Mr. Inverarity opposed the application on behalf of Messrs. Wallace and Co. Insolvent had been in hiding ever since July, 1882, and he must have known perfectly well that he would not get his discharge from the court. Messrs. Wallace and Co. had a decree passed against him on the 22nd September, 1882, but the warrant which they took out had been successfully evaded for a year, during which it held good, and the insolvent then came forth from his hiding-place, thinking that the warrant would not be renewed. It was renewed, and insolvent was arrested on the 14th inst. On the very next day he filed his petition and schedule. He came now into court on the merest chance of having his application granted. He got 400 tons of coal from Messrs. Wallace and Co. on the representation that he was going to sell it to the New Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Company. This representation induced Messrs. Wallace and Co. to deliver the coals to him, for they had never before given him credit. The coals were not delivered to the New Dhurumsey Mill, but were delivered to Messrs. Volkart Brothers in order to avoid a criminal prosecution. About this time last year Messrs. Volkart Brothers successfully prosecuted a man for having defrauded them of certain quantities of coals; and the insolvent, no doubt apprehending that he would be dealt with in a similar way, obtained the coals from Messrs. Wallace and Co. and made the same over to Messrs. Volkart Brothers. The bone-crushing mill did not belong to insolvent's son, a boy of about 18 years, who had only just left school. The insolvent did not seek the protection of the court in order to earn something for the maintenance of his family. The fact was that, legitimately or illegitimately, he had by means of the coal business amassed a considerable fortune, and hoped after his discharge to lead an easy life.

The Commissioner said the Official Assignee did not ask for the insolvent's assistance. Considering all the circumstances, his lordship said this was not a case for the protection of the court. The presumption was that insolvent had been speculating recklessly and not following the course of an honest trader. An interim order was accordingly refused.

RE PRANJEEVANDAS DOOLUBDAS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Budroodin applied for an interim order. Mr. Manker opposed the application on behalf of an opposing creditor. The Commissioner thought the insolvent had no doubt been trading recklessly. He sought to pass through the court for the third time now. The circumstances disclosed against him were not, however, of so grave a nature as in the case of Nanabhoy Hormusjee Colsawalla. An interim order was refused, but the application might be renewed a month hence.

RE THAKERSEY DEWRAJ.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, moved for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Manker opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had not prosecuted his last petition. Considering that insolvent had been six months in prison, the Commissioner allowed him leave to file a fresh petition.

RE MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HEWETT.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for two months' further time for the purpose of serving notices on creditors, with an extension of his interim order for the same period. The application was granted.

RE NURSEY KESSOWJEE.

The insolvent, chief partner in the late firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., appeared in person and applied for an extension of his interim order for two months. The application was granted, insolvent being told to give all possible assistance to the Official Assignee.

RE C. A. GRAVES.

The insolvent, a dentist, appeared in person and applied for an interim order, which was granted him.

RE J. F. SLEEMAN.

The insolvent, who lately carried on business in Bombay under the name of Sleeman and Co., appeared in person, and was granted leave to amend his schedule, with a month's extension of his interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Luxminarayen Natmull;Shaik Ibrahim Shaik Mohideen ; Bhima Babuljee and another, liabilities Rs. 2,509 ; Mamujee Alibhai, Rs. 1,228 ; Mitha Mahomed ; and Manek Muljee, Rs. 1,57,428. The last-named insolvent was granted his discharge to-day after an adjournment without protection for three months.

BENGAL.

Photographs of the Royal Visitors.—We have to thank Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd for some copies of photographs commemorative of the late visit of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The first is of the arrival of the Royal Party at the grand entrance of Government House, a difficult subject to deal with, considering the haze that prevailed to some extent at the time. But, this difficulty has been overcome by the artists, and the figures, though minute, stand out clear and distinct, from Their Royal Highnesses walking up the grand stairs to our gallant Naval Volunteers forming part of the guard of honour below. Two other pictures represent groups in Barrackpur park, comprising the Royal visitors, the Viceroy and Lady Ripon and the members of the staff, and one including also the Viceregal khansamah and his entourage of khitmagars. In these the figures are, of course, larger, and the pictures more clearly discernible ; and we must say that the likenesses are excellent, and, what is rarer still in photographs, most of them have an unconstrained expression.—*Englishman.*

A Steam Laundry for Calcutta.—It will be learnt with general satisfaction that there is every prospect of the early establishment in Calcutta of a steam laundry under European management. It is proposed to start a limited company to undertake the work ; the capital is to be Rs. 50,000 in 5,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, and according to carefully prepared estimates a dividend of not less than 12 per cent. per annum will be obtained.—*Englishman.*

Alleged Mutiny on Board a Floating Light-ship.—At the Calcutta Police Court on Thursday Mr. Eaton Wallace Petley, Deputy Conservator of the River Hooghly, charged 23 of the crew (natives) of the lightship Star with having criminally intimidated the Chief and second Officer by threatening to strike them, and with refusing duty on the 21st November last. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2, who were ordered to hoist some lights, refused to do so, and assumed a defiant attitude. The Chief Officer then called the number, and on the men attending again asked prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 if they would still refuse work, whereupon they went up, and, seizing him, threatened to strike him with their clenched fists, while the rest struck work. This determination would have been carried out but for the Chief Officer, who, under the circumstances, was obliged to call for the tindal, and promise that he would not report the men, nor give them work after sunset, when they again resumed work. His Worship, on the evidence, convicted and sentenced the 1st and 2nd accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20, and in default of payment to undergo further imprisonment of a like nature for two months ; and the rest, whom he said he could not on the evidence punish severely, he sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each, in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Mail Boat Run Down.—It is reported that on the 12th instant the mail-boat from Doundkandy to Narainganj was run down by the Eastern Bengal Railway steamer Rob Roy, many mail bags being lost and the contents of others injured by the water.

MADRAS.

A Deserter from the Royal Navy.—Private Walter Reynolds, of the 1st Essex Regiment, stationed at Fort St. George, having declared himself a deserter from the Royal Navy, was sent under an escort by his Commanding Officer to Mr. Scharlieb, Presidency Magistrate, to make his declaration. He said that his name was William Russell and he was born in London on the 9th September, 1856. He enlisted in London at St. George's Barracks, and was posted to the depôt of the 1st Essex Regiment at Warley on the 8th September, 1882, and came to Madras *via* Bombay on the 4th March, 1883, and joined the Regiment at Fort St. George. He deserted from the Royal Navy on the 19th December, 1881, when he was a seaman on H. M.'s troopship Crocodile at Portsmouth. He went on leave, and instead of returning to the ship went to London. He did not wish to assign his reason for leaving the Navy. His papers being signed by the Magistrate, he was sent back to the Fort.—*Mail.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30th NOVEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Lombardy, Captain W. D. Mudie, arrived in Bombay harbour at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, with the European mails of the 30th ult. The following is the list of passengers :—

From Venice.

Hon. Mr., Mrs., and Miss Kemball.	Mrs. Mein.
Maj. Read.	Mr. Dick.
Mr. Pundit Krishnavarma.	Mr. MacAlister.
Mr. Beramjee.	Mr. Pollock.

From Brindisi.

Lt.-Col. Steel.	Mr. Lennox.
Mr. and Mrs. Wylie.	Mr. Halliday.
Mr. and Mrs. Smallman.	Mr. Greaves.
Miss Forsyth.	Mr. Greenshields.
Mrs. Forsyth.	Mr. Berners.
Sir D. Forsyth.	Mr. Vincent.
Mr. Missohl.	Col. and Mr. Chapman.
Mr. Greenberg.	Sir Chas. Sargent.

From London.

Mrs. Lamb, 2 children, and 2 infants.	Mrs. Glendenning, child and infant.
Mr. and Mrs. Kilvert.	Mrs. Morris.
Prof. and Mrs. Williams.	Mrs. Merriman.
Mrs. and Miss Kipling.	Mr. Dunkerly.
Miss M. Marshall.	Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury.
Miss O. Marshall.	Mr. Stodhert.
Miss E. Northey.	Mrs. Graham.
Lieut. Vans Agnew.	Mrs. Tullis.
Mrs. Dale.	

From Malta.

Rev. Page.	Rev. Biscoe.

From Aden.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorabjee.	Mr. Kaikobad Cowasjee.
Mrs. Rustomjee.	Mr. Heerjeebhoy Pestonjee
Mrs. Dinshaw.	Mr. Darashaw Pestonjee
Miss Nanajbhai.	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From 24th to 30th November inclusive.)

The Queen has contributed £50 to the fund for the relief of widows and children of the men killed by the explosion in the Moorfield Colliery.

The ceremony of investing Prince Prisdang, the Ambassador from Siam, with a higher social rank conferred on him by the King, was performed by commission on Monday at the Prince's residence in Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington.

The Marquis of Hartington addressed a meeting of the Lancashire Liberal Associations on Tuesday at Manchester, and deprecated premature opinions on the subject of the extension of the Franchise Bill to be introduced next Session.

Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., addressed a Liberal meeting at Bristol on Monday, and avowed his desire for absolute manhood suffrage, but he admitted that public opinion was not yet prepared for that step. He also strongly protested against all artificial devices for the representation of minorities.

A crowded meeting was held on Tuesday at the Mansion-house to consider the proposed alterations of the frontier of Bechunaland in favour of the Transvaal Republic. Lord Shaftesbury and Mr Forster, M.P., spoke strongly against any further despoiling of the natives.

A meeting to promote the establishment of a Theological School at Oxford in memory of Dr. Pusey, was held in the library of Canterbury Cathedral on Monday. Lord Cranbrook presided.

The deaths are announced of Archdeacon Grant, of Rochester, the Hon. Seton Montgomerie, heir-presumptive to the peerage of Eglinton, Colonel Ross, of Cromarty, Mr. Elliot Colvin, Commissioner of Meerut, and Major-General J. G. Ayles.

The Right Rev. W. Fitzgerald, Bishop of Kilaloe, died on Saturday.

The remains of the late Sir W. Siemens were interred on Monday in Kensal-green Cemetery, a funeral service having been previously celebrated in Westminster Abbey. In addition to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other eminent personages, there were present numerous distinguished representatives of the various learned and scientific bodies with which the deceased had been connected.

The cotton manufacturers in South-east and North Lancashire have resolved to reduce wages by 5 per cent. The operatives are not willing to accept the reduction, and a strike it is feared will follow.

A man, known as William Woolf, believed to be a Pole, and known to be an active member of a Democratic Association in London, was arrested on Friday last at his house, 24, Vincent-square, Westminster, where two machines filled with blasting powder and other explosive material were found. The prisoner Woolf, together with another man, since arrested, Edouard Bondurand, was again examined at Bow-street yesterday, but the evidence was not concluded, and a remanduntil Thursday was ordered.

George Warden, late Secretary to the London and River Plate Bank, pleaded guilty on Monday to charges of stealing securities value £116,000 and he was sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude.

John Watters was convicted on Tuesday of complicity with Warden (who was examined as a witness) and was also sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude.

A clerk to the Colonial Bishoprics Fund, W. H. Weaver, was yesterday remanded at Bow-street on a charge of embezzling a sum of £673.

An agricultural labourer at Little Bromwich, on Friday last, murdered a woman who lived with him, and then committed suicide by taking poison.

A medical student, William Brown, living at Kirkfield Bank, near Lanark, on Friday last murdered two young women, his cousin and a servant, and then committed suicide. He is believed to have been insane.

Thomas Riley, convicted of the murder of a woman at Preston, was executed on Monday in Manchester Gaol.

Mr. Michael Divitt has addressed meetings at Cardiff and Nottingham, reiterating his denunciation of landlordism and aristocratic oppression of Ireland, and insisting on the nationalization of the land of the United Kingdom.

The Irish Government has intimated to Lord Rossmore that his commission as justice of the peace has been suspended on account of his action at the Rosslea meeting.

A projected procession to Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, on Sunday, on the anniversary of the execution of the three men convicted of the murder of a police officer at Manchester, was prohibited by the Irish Government.

A memorial cross to the "Manchester Martyrs" was unveiled on Sunday at Listowel. The Government had prohibited the meeting, but the promoters anticipated the arrival of the police.

Major Carr, of the Royal Horse Artillery, was killed on Saturday, being thrown while hunting with the Ward Union Hounds, near Dublin.

Obituary.—Surg-Gen. F. G. Joynt, Bo. Ret ; Col. J. R. Oldfield, Ben. Ret. ; Col. D. C. Shute, Ben. Ret. ; Surg. J. Williams, Mad. Ret. ; Maj.-General J. G. A. Ayles, R. M. ; General Jas. MacQueen ; General W. G. Brown ; the Hon. Seton Montgomerie ; Col. Ross, of Cromarty ; the Hon. P. J. Denyssen, late Judge at Cape of Good Hope ; Com. T. B. Hanham, R.N., J.P. and D.L. for Dorset ; G. G. St. Aubyn, late Bom. Eng.

The defeat of the Egyptian troops in the Soudan under Hicks Pasha by the followers of the False Prophet is confirmed, and the capture of Khartoum, around which the rebels are collected in large numbers is regarded as imminent.

The withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt has been suspended, and gunboats have been ordered to the Red Sea. A body of the newly formed gendarmerie is about to leave Kairo for the south, under Baker Pasha.

The Paris papers admit that under present circumstances it is impossible for the British Government to withdraw the troops from Egypt.

The Ottoman Government has telegraphed for full details of the Soudan disaster, and it is thought probable that an attempt will be made to send troops from Turkey to the Red Sea coast.

The town of Haidzuong, in Tonquin, which was held by a small French force was attacked by a large body of Chinese and Annamese, who after several hours' fighting, were driven off by the fire of a gunboat.

M. Jules Ferry has informed the Chinese Ambassador that the French Government do not contemplate any occupation of Tonquin beyond Sontay. Yesterday in the Chamber M. Ferry stated that negotiations with the Chinese Government were proceeding.

M. de Lesseps states through the Paris Press that, having ascertained the views and wishes of the English shipowners, he will immediately prepare a plan for improving the Suez Canal, to be submitted to the Company in Paris.

The unfortified town of Vohemar, on the north coast of Madagascar, has been bombarded by a French vessel of war, and much property was destroyed. It is also reported that five British subjects were killed by the fire of the ship.

The Imperial Prince of Germany arrived in Madrid on Friday last, and had a most enthusiastic welcome. On Sunday the Prince accompanied the King to a bullfight, and on Tuesday, accompanied by King Alfonso, he visited Toledo.

The reconciliation between Prince Alexander of Bulgaria and the Russian Government appears to be complete, M. Jonin, the representative of Russia, having had an audience of the Prince.

Monday last was celebrated in New York as the centenary of the departure of the British troops from that city. The day was observed as a general holiday, and processions on land and water were arranged.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. H. G. Strickland, B.U.C.S.	Mr. W. M. Thorburn, M.C.S
Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac, B.U.C.S.	Mr. L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac, Bo. U.C.S.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. E. White, B.C.S., 8 mo.	Major W. T. Stuart, B.S.C., 62 days.
Mr. F. H. Pellew, B.C.S., 6 mo.	Capt. W. J. Orr, Bo. S.C., 2 mo.
Mr. T. F. Page, B.U.C.S., 6 mo.	Sub.-Con. H. Powell, Bo 2 mo.
Lt.-Col. W. A. J. Wallace, R. B. Eng., 183 days.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., B.C.S.	Capt. F. B. G. d'Aguilar, R. B. Eng.
Mr. J. C. Brown, B.S.C.	Lieut. Howard Goad, B.S.C.
Mr. H. J. Oddie, B.U.C.S.	Capt. V. L. Mathias, M.S.C.
Mr. R. W. Laing, B.U.C.S.	Surg. A. E. R. Stephens, B.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The impression in England when the mail left was that although war had not actually been declared between France and China, but faint hopes exists that it could be avoided. News had reached Hong-Kong that fifteen hundred Black Flags had attacked the French garrison of two hundred men at Haidzuong. A *New York Herald* telegram gives the following account of the affair :—

Hong Kong, Nov. 24. 2.30 p. m.—The French gunboat Carabine, manned by thirty-six men, and commanded by Lieutenant Bauer, was attacked on Saturday last on the Red River, while lying anchored near Haidzuong. The attacking force comprised twelve hundred Black Flags, all Tonquinese, reinforced by a band of pirates whose villages had been burned by order of Admiral Courbet. Onslaught was made with great fury, and twelve of the Carabine's crew were wounded, including the French Resident a Haiphong. The gunboat was completely riddled with bullets, but decks were protected by hanging iron plates over the sides, without which she would have suffered severely. There were no Chinese regulars among the attacking force.

At the same time an assault was made on the Citadel of Haidzuong, which was defended by only sixty soldiers. The fortress was surrounded and attacked on all sides. The large gunboat Lynx, the crew of which numbered ninety-four, commanded by Lieutenant Blouet, heard the cannonading and went to render assistance in time to prevent the complete destruction of the Carabine and the capture of the citadel. Her four guns dispersed the enemy, who, being massed, suffered severely. Among the prisoners were an Annamite and Black Flag mandarin.

The garrison of Haidzuong remain on board the Lynx awaiting the arrival of 1,000 troops who have been sent from Hanoi. 150 men have been sent to Haiphong, where an attack is anticipated from the same band. Four villages in the vicinity of Haidzuong have already been burned. Steam launches cannot pass the river beyond a short distance to the west of Haiphong, as the pirates are making attacks from both banks.

The affair of the Gardine makes the withdrawal of the French almost impossible, but there is no proof that the Chinese took part in it.

The French losses were four auxiliaries killed, and the enemy is reported to have lost from two to three hundred killed and wounded.

The Viceroy of Nankin has received from the Emperor at Pekin the following important decree :—The fact that Annam is a vassal State of Ghina is universally known, yet France has actually dared not only to atack it in times past, but at the present moment is invading it with the purpose of usurpation, and has thrown the country into disorder. By so doing she has placed herself in the wrong.

Moreover, the city of Bac Ninh, with its envirouns, constitutes one of the gates of the Celestial Realm itself, and in former times was guarded by numbers of our soldiers. Yet France has, on repeated occcsions, sought to encroach upon this territory, in complete defiance of justice and propriety.

We have, therefore, issued our express commands to the Prince Ministers of the Tsung-li-Yamen to make known to Envoy of France that if this country should dare to make any further encroachment on Bac Ninh, China will immediately despatch a large army to give battle to the French.

The Tsungli-Yamen are in addition commanded to give instructions to the Superintendents of Trade of the Northern and Southern and Southern Ports, and to the Governor-General, and the Governors of Nankin, Yunnan and Kweichow, commanding them to provide troops and munitions of war, and to raise recruits where necessary ; exercising great care to preserve the treaty ports from all disturbance, that the mercantile classes may pursue their trades in peace."

M. Jules Ferry, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Ministers of War and Marine, were heard before the the Tonking Credits Committee on Wednesday. M. Ferry read to the Committee the Chinese memoradum and the reply of the French Government. The Committee unanimously approved the reply. It stated that the French Government had no desire to annex Annam or Tonking. The sole object of the Hué treaty was to define the treaty of 1874. In order to consolidate her protectorate over Tonking, France considered it expedient to occupy Bac Ninh and Sontay, but there was nothing to prevent an equitable arrangement upon a basis indicated in the treaty in question. General Campenon stated that six thousand men could be despatched to Tonking without recourse being had even to a partial mobilization. Admiral Peyron stated that the last despatch received from Admiral Courbet was dated the 17th inst, and announced that the concentration for the attack on Bac Ninh had terminated. At a second sitting held later in the day the Committee, by 9 to 2, voted in favour of the grant of nine millions for the Tonking expedition. M. Leon Renault was appointed to draw up the report.

The possible war has seriously affected the money market in China, and caused an extraordinary drain of specie to Canton. Over five million dollars have been withdrawn during the last three months from the Chinese banks by wealthy Chinese in the Kwangtung province. Chinese mercantile interests in Hong Kong and Shanghai are generally paralysed. President Arthur and his Cabinet held on Friday and Saturday proctracted sittings to consider the relatians between France and China. Their deliberaticns resulted in the drafting of full instructions to the admiral commanding the American squadron in Chinese waters, indicating the course which he is to pursue for the protection of American interests, if hostities should ensue. These instructions were telegraphed to him by the Secretary of State, but their details have not transpired.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Nov. 29 :—

At the opening of to-day's sitting, M. Clemenceau asked leave to bring on an immediate interpellation respecting the affairs of Tonquin. He urged that a Chinese memorandum, which ought to be produced, was believed to have laid down a *casus belli* ; that for a month French troops had confronted Chinese regulars, and that a continued march on Bacninh would be a declaration of war, requiring Parliamentary sanction. The Committee seemed to be encouraging the Government in this course, so that unless the Chamber interposed, the country would be committed to an enterprise to which it had not agreed. A postponement of the interpellation would be complicity in what was contemplated.

Mr. Ferry replied that the interpellation ought to be deferred till the discussion of the Tonquin credit. The papers were in the press, and a discussion on one of them alone, irrespective of what preceded and followed it, would not conduce to a proper discussion of "a serious situation." This phrase created some sensation, on which M. Ferry remarked that when a country was involved in an affair 3,000 leagues off, it was always a grave situation. There could be no partial discussion, and he Chamber should await the Committee's report and the Yellow-book. The memorandum referred to was the starting point of a negotiation still going on and there had been no diplomatic rupture. So far from being an ultimatum the Chinese memorandum was the peg for a discussion still going on. He had made several replies to it ; and he expected the Chinese rejoinder in a few days. France was thus in the same situation towards China—there was no diplomatic rupture, and negotiations were going on. If the Palamentary system implied the immediate production of documents of this kind, it might bid adieu for ever to a diplomacy or a foreign policy.

M. Ribot justified that action of the Commitee, which had resolved to report in favour of the credits, but disclaimed any right to encroach upon the province of the Government by taking the management of foreign affairs. It had not pretended to dictate military operations, nor had it required the production of the memorandum, which the Government, however, had thought fit to communicate to it.

M. Clemenceau rejoined that the Committee ought to make known the facts of an affair which was of unquestionable gravity. It would certainly be best to have all the documents, but the Chamber ought, at least, to produce the one containing a *casus belli.* M. Ferry had spoken of the continuance of negotiations, but meanwhile there was fighting, and when the Yellow-book appeard it would be too late to use the freedom of action of the Chamber. If the Chamber sanctioned the course, it would show that Republican government was not practised.

By 308 votes to 195, the Chamber deferred the interpellation till the discussion on the credit.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.—PEACE OVERTURES.

The French Minister of Marine has received a despatch by mail from Madagascar, dated Tamatave, October 31, stating that the French war vessels Naiade, Creuse, and Capricorne were then at that place. The Boursaint was cruising off the northern coast of the island with the object of destroying the posts re-established by the Hovas. The Forfait was at Mayunka and the Vaudreuil at Mayotte. The Beautemps Beaupre was on her way to Tamatave from Zanzibar. The forts were in excellent condition and their garrisons had just been relieved. The despatch adds that on October 22 the Hovas made overtures to commence peace negotiations. It was made a condition, however, on the French side that the ultimatum already presented should form the basis of negotiation. No reply had been received from the Hovas on October 31, the date of the despatch.

According to a Reuter's telegram from Zanzibar Her Majesty's sloop Dryad has arrived there from Madagascar, bringing intelligence that the unfortified town of Vohemar, on the north coast of the island, was bombarded without notice by a French war vessel on November 8. Five British subjects are stated to have been killed, and a large quantity of property belonging to neutrals destroyed or plundered. A naval correspondent of the Central News, writing from one of Her Majesty's ships at Zanzibar, under date October 12, says :—

"On the 21st of September we received orders from Admiral Sir W. N. Hewett to leave Zanzibar with provisions and despatches for Her Majesty's ship Dryad at Tamative. We had a rather rough and long passage of thirteen days. We found four French ships at Tamatave, and fighting going on about half a mile inland. Unfortunately the Hovas have no heavy guns, or they would soon dispose of the French. As it is, the French dare not go further inland than their guns on board the ships in the harbour will carry, and they have no organised expedition. The Hovas are making every preparation for war, and have about 80,000 fairly armed troops. Madagascar is a self-supporting island and the inhabitants are entirely independent of all outsiders, so that unless the French bring a large army and march inland they will only injure the European traders.

The French supplied an independent tribe near Majunga with arms and ammunition to fight against the Hovas, but on the French troops landing the whole tribe turned against them, and the French were defeated.

The way in which the French had insulted Her Majesty's ship Dryad is not half explained in the newspapers, and I expect the despatches we have conveyed from Madagascar to Zanzibar will cause a slight stir. We were not allowed to land, but were anchored a good distance from the shore. They were firing occasionally from the French flagship, most likely to frighten the carrion crows out of the cocoanut trees, for there was nothing else to be seen. The fever and rainy season is just commencing, so that they cannot commence operations for another four months."

The writer also says that there were in September more English ships at Zanzibar than there were ever before, viz., H.M.S. London Euryalus (flagship), Briton, Tourmaline, Ranger, Osprey, Dragon and Undine with a total of about 13,000 men.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE IN SPAIN.

VALENCIA, Nov. 22.

It was nearly 10 o'clock before the German ships were correctly signalled, and I in the afternoon before the Prince had landed. Everybody had to pass, with the best patience at his command, from three to five hours waiting in the pavilion, the morning being more like a November one in England than in the Mediterranean. Every vantage point of the harbour walls was crowded with sightseers, and the crush round the pavilion was so great that to prevent the front rows being precipitated into the sea the people invaded pell-mell the pavilion and the landing-stage. All the ships in the harbour, including the English, German, and Italian were dressed with flags to the masthead, two French ships forming exceptions to the rule. As the Prince passed the British steamer Redewater, the yards were manned, and three British cheers came from this and another English boat for the husband of England's well-beloved Princess Royal.

As the Prince landed, hearty *vivas* came from the Spaniards, which increased as he slowly passed through the pavilion, shaking hands cordially by the way with the British Vice-Consul, whose uniform he appeared at once to recognize. The Prince's stature, his gallant bearing, his frank and pleasant countenance, which even in colder blooded regions impress everybody in his favour, had a double effect on the impressionable children of the sunny South, and from every side there was but one chorus of approbation and sympathy. From what I heard Prince Frederick William's reception in Spain, if ever in doubt, is now doubly assured. All the pleasant words in the Spanish vocabulary were exhausted, "*Que guapo!*" "*Que simpatico!*"—rendered into plain English, "How goodlooking!" "How sympathetic!"—will doubtless appear exaggerated, but the Spaniards, surprised and pleased, meant all they conveyed. First impressions go a long way in Spain, and unless I am much mistaken, the peaceful conquest which the Crown Prince has made in Valencia of the popular sympathies will be repeated in all the other parts of the country which he may visit.

Before reaching his carriage, a dozen girls in the picturesque costume of the province presented the Prince with some enormous bouquets, for which Valencia is famous. Literally covered with flowers, as he gallantly accepted all that were offered—two enormous armfuls—the Prince started from the Grao, Generals Blanco, Solms, and the Civil Governor occupying the same carriage. In other carriages followed Generals Blumenthal, Loe, Mischke, the naval captains, Navirenheim and Geisler, and the local authorities. From the Grao to the Alameda of Valencia, the route was lined with troops of all arms, and as the *Cortege* passed, the different bands played the German National Anthem. At the Alameda, crowded with citizens of all classes, the Prince, on foot, witnessed the march past of all the troops, being especially pleased with the field and mountain artillery, and the cavalry. He afterwards quite unexpectedly drove through the city, being everywhere warmly greeted.

At Palace of the Captain-General there was an official reception, the Prince especially distinguishing the officers of the Spanish squadron, with all of whom he shook hands. He had just returned from a rapid drive through the city, and, after a State performance at the theatre, according to present arrangements, will leave at 11 p.m. for Madrid.

MADRID, Nov. 23.

This afternoon the King, with Prince Frederick William at his side, drove in a mail-phaeton through the city and in the Retiro. A great number of people were attracted to the Retiro on foot and in carriages, and any movement on the footpaths and the roadway was rendered very difficult. The Prince was cordially saluted by all. Both he and Don Alfonso were in civilian dress, and there was no escort. The Queen, Queen-mother and infants also drove in the Retiro.

Nov. 24.

The reception of the German Crown Prince at the Opera last night was excellent. The Madrid Press this morning, with the exception of the ultra-Republican papers, describe yesterday's welcome as having been cordial and sympathetic, and even affectionate.

Nov. 25.

The review and march past of some 15,000 men forming garrison were conducted in the Prado yesterday. As the two Princes after the inspection galloped up to the pavilion in the Plaza de Dos de Mayo to salute the Queen the scene was a very animated one. The King wore the uniform of a Captain-General, with the badge and star of the Golden Fleece and the riband and star of the Black Eagle. The Prince in the white uniform of colonel of the 2d Cuirassiers, wearing the orders of the Golden Fleece and the Iron Cross, and mounted, like the king, on a magnificent chesnut English charger, looked the *beau ideal* of a soldier. Where I stood there was a general murmur of admiration, which spread like a wave on every side.

As the King and Prince rode down the Prado through the Alcala to the Palace, they were both cheered. At the dinner in the evening, 124 persons sat at the Royal table; the dinner hall being brilliantly illuminated by 2,000 lights. The King had on his right Queen Isabella and the Premier. To the right of Queen Christina sat the German Prince Imperial, the *Infanta Eulalie*, and the Archbishop of Toledo, Primate of all Spain, and on her left the Papal Nuncio. The presence of the two ecclesiastics is a satisfactory and noteworthy fact. Next to the Papal Nuncio sat Lady Morier. After dinner the Prince conversed affably with all, and all the Spaniards present left with the most pleasant impressions. Even those who had hitherto been inclined to be lukewarm, from political reasons, now speak everywhere in the Prince's favour. The growing popularity of Prince Frederick William does not please the advanced Republican Press, who had reckoned only on the coldest courtesy on the part of the people, and are quite taken aback by the increasing warmth with which his Imperial Highness is greeted.

Nov. 26.

At dinner last night the King expressed his pleasure at seeing the German Crown Prince in Spain. His Majesty thanked the Emperor for his courteous reception of him at Homburg, and concluded by drinking the health of the Emperor and Empress, and the Imperial family, and prosperity to Germany. The King wore his Uhlan uniform.

The Prince replied by complimenting King Alfonso. He drank the health of Queen Christina and of all the Royal family, and declared his earnest desire for the prosperity of Spain.

Nov. 27.

After the official dinner last night, the King introduced to the Crown Prince, one by one, the Spanish officers, as well as some civilians. Prince Frederick William and the German officers have gained the strong sympathies of the population. The Radical French Press, in calling, upon false information, the Spaniards by the same name as was applied by M. Grevy to the Paris Reds and Anarchists—namely,—"*Miserables,*" is helping to the utmost the current here in favour of Germany, which the Crown Prince has succeeded in starting. The torchlight serenade of all the bands of the garrison in front of the Palace last night passed off well—the crowd being the greatest ever known in Madrid at such an hour towards the end of November.

The King and the Crown Prince, accompanied by a large suite, reached Toledo at 11 this morning by special train. The municipal and provincial authorities and other local corporations awaited the Royal visitors at the station, a guard of honour being supplied from the cadets of the Toledo Military Academy, the remainder of the battalion lining the roadway as far as the bridge. On the arrival of the train, the cadet band played the German National air. Throughout the entire visit the welcome to the German Prince from the inhabitants of Spain's ancient capital was of an enthusiastic character. The principal monuments of the Imperial city were visited, the manufactory of arms and the Cathedral engaging the most attention. The Germans are delighted with the excursion, the artistic and antiquarian interest of Toledo being infinitely superior to that of Valencia or of Madrid.

Nov. 28.

By 180 votes to 12, the Prince Imperial of Germany was elected last night a Fellow of the Madrid Academy of Jurisprudence.

At the palace, on his return to Madrid, the Prince repeatedly expressed the pleasure which his visit to Toledo had afforded him ; acknowledging also the warmth of his welcome, especially dwelling on the courtesy of Cardinal Moreno, and the clergy of the Cathedral, who escorted him during his inspection of the sacred edifice. Cardinal Moreno's action in this respect was much discussed here last night, but it is generally approved as an instance of Catholicity and tolerance, showing that the Spanish prelates have finally broken with the traditions of the past.

Happening to enter the National Picture Gallery this morning, I met the Crown Prince, who, without escort, but accompanied by General Blanco, generally drives about Madrid in the morning, visiting the various points of interest in the capital.

The Prince expressed the pleasure which his visits to the Gallery were affording him. With regard to Toledo he was enthusiastic—"Toledo is beyond description," were his words. He regretted that the Crown Princess had not accompanied him to Spain, to see so many art treasures. He said that he was as grateful for the warmth with which the Spanish people had welcomed him—a stranger—as he was pleased with it. He would never forget it. If he had come as a stranger he would not leave as one.

The prediction which I ventured to make at Valencia, that he would conquer friends and sympathies everywhere in Spain, is being borne out to the letter.

MADRID, Nov. 29.

Don Alfonso received yesterday by telegraph the following despatch, or rather letter of congratulation, from the Emperor William :—

"Berlin, Nov. 28.

"To His Majesty the King of Spain.

"Permit me, Sire, on this day, when you celebrate the anniversary of your birth, to express to you from the bottom of my heart my most sincere prayers for your happiness, which is founded on and identified with that of Spain, to whom, with an unexampled abnegation, you have consecrated your entire life.

"In remembrance of your Majesty's stay in Germany, I have charged the Crown Prince, my son, to offer you to-day the equestrian statue of the great Elector of Brandenburg—he who founded the prosperity of my house and family.

"Permit me, at the same time, to express to your Majesty all my deeply-felt gratitude for the manner in which you deigned to consent that my son should represent me near your Majesty, as my advanced age does not permit me to return your agreeable visit, which will always live in our memory.

"The information which I daily receive from Madrid proves to me to what point you are pleased, Sire, to bestow upon the Crown Prince your affectionate sympathies, in which I see you return the friendship which I have dedicated to do while I live. "William."

LORD KIMBERLEY AND MR. ATKINS.

The following letters appear in the *Times* :—

"Sir,—In a paragraph which appears in the *Times* of to-day, giving a short account of an interview between Lord Kimberley and Mr. Atkins on the subject of the Ilbert Bill, it is stated that 'his lordship said that he wished it to be particularly understood that the English Government had nothing whatever to do with the Bill which was initiated by Lord Ripon." In order to prevent any possible misapprehension, Lord Kimberley desires me to say that in mentioning to Mr. Atkins that the Bill originated with the Government of India he had no intention of laying any particular stress on that fact, still less to imply, as might perhaps, be inferred from the statement in the paragraph, that Her Majesty's Government did not approve the Bill. His lordship will be much obliged if you will have the goodness to insert this in your next impression.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, W. J. MAITLAND."

India Office, Nov. 23.

Sir,—The *Times* of to-day contains a letter from Lord Kimberley's private secretary about his lordship's intentions in what he said to me about the Ilbert Bill last Wednesday at the India Office. Mr. Maitland does not deny that "his lordship said that he wished it to be particularly understood that the English Government had nothing whatever to do with the Bill which was initiated by Lord Ripon." But Mr. Maitland says his lordship had no intention of laying any particular stress on the "fact" to which it refers. I will not venture to express any opinion as to what Lord Kimberley's intentions may have been, but as I have committed to paper the entire conversation immediately after leaving his lordship's presence, and while it was quite fresh in my memory, I am fortunately in a position to quote the exact words made use of and I hope, in fairness to me, you will be so good so to allow me to state them.

Lord Kimberley replied to a certain question I took the liberty of asking, and I requested his permission to make known that reply to the working men I represent. This his lordship would not grant, but he said, "You may tell the people in India that the matter now rests with the Council in India, and I wish *particularly that it should be clearly understood* the English Government had nothing whatever to do with the Bill which had been initiated by Lord Ripon, and I hope efforts will now be made to soothe the minds of the people and stop the agitation." Lord Kimberley emphasised the words in italics.

I have respected his lordship's wishes, and have not informed the working men in India of the reply which he desired should not be published, nor have I made known the remark that accompanied that desire; but I have communicated to my constituents as nearly as possible the intimations which Lord Kimberley gave me of the general policy of the Government toward them, —Yours obediently,

F. T. ATKINS, Delegate from the Working Men in India.

142, Buckingham Palace-road, S. W., Nov.24.

Sir,—Lord Kimberley observes that Mr. Atkins in his letter to you on the 24th inst., on the "Ilbert" Bill, reiterates the statement that his lordship told him he "wished particularly that it should be clearly understood that the English Government had nothing whatever to do with the Bill, which had been initiated by Lord Ripon."

I am desired to say that Lord Kimberley regrets to be obliged to contradict Mr. Atkins, who he is sure, has not intentionally misrepresented him, but that he must emphatically deny that he used any such expressions.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Nov. 27, 1883. ROBERT BICKERSTETH.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF AFRICAN TOWNS.

Complete information has been received in England of the bombardment of Ijah and Aboh, towns up the River Niger, on the West Coast of Africa in which affair the British lost three killed—namely Loval, A.B., Evans and Birch, gunners of her Majesty's ship *Opal*—while Midshipman Hay, of the *Opal*, was dangerously wounded, and one seaman of the same vessel slightly injured. The vessels which took part in the action were H.M.S. *Starling, Alecto* and *Flirt*. During a "palaver" which took place on shore Captain Brooke perceived that the natives had surrounded him and were making demonstrations of a hostile kind, and on returning to the *Alecto* the natives commence firing. A message was then sent to the chief threatening the bombardment of the town unless the firing ceased. The demand not being complied with, the town was fired on by all the vessels Afterwards Captain Hammick, of the *Flirt*, landed with an armed party and completed the destruction of the place burning also the property. There were no casualties on the British side and next day the vessels steamed to Aboh. When passing it an Englishman boarded the vessels and complained of having been beaten and otherwise ill-treated by the natives belonging to one of the chiefs, the chief being instigated to the maltreatment by Sierra Leone man. Captain Brooke sent a message to the King for the chiefs to assemble and an investigation to be held. All the chiefs met at the appointed time with the exception of the one against whom the charge had been preferred. A party, under the command of Lieutenants Stewart and Saunders, was sent to take the Sierra Leone man prisoner. This was accomplished, and the refractory chief not turning up, Captain Brooke sent him a message saying he would bombard his town if he did not come on board the vessel. The chief returned an insulting message, at the same time saying he was quite prepared to fight. Captain Brooke waited until the following morning, and then bombarded the town. The natives were in great force, some 4,000 to 5,000 strong, and came down to the beach to encounter the parties which were landed from the war vessels. The natives fought with great determination, but were driven at last back from the bushes and put to rout. They were armed with weapons of modern construction, and also used poisoned arrows.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A telegram from Durban, Nov. 29 to the *Times* states :—Nothing has yet been decided regarding Cetywayo. Mr. Osborne has called a meeting of chiefs and headmen in the Reserve, including John Dunn, to hear their opinions on the matter. It is understood that the general feeling is in favour of his removal across the sea, or of his return to Emahlabatini, or anywhere, so that he be immediately removed from the Reserve.

A collision has occurred between Umtondo and another chief on the western border of the Reserve.

Major Froom will take command of the entire column at Ekowe, Colonel Curtis returning. It is now known that no move will be made by the troops till the end of the year at the earliest. There is no sickness in the camp.

A correspondent in North Zululand reports that Usibepu, during the month of October, was constantly in the field, and that he is expected to enter again upon the war path soon against the Usutus. He has done much in the way of desultory slaughter, regardless of age and sex. They now cry out for a permanent settlement by the British, and crave the appointment of a white ruler. It was the Bagulusini who attacked the Amatongas.

Vice-President Joubert will attend the unveiling of the monument at Laing's Neck on December 16.

The result of the Basuto Pitso yesterday is awaited with anxiety. The terms upon which the Imperial Government announces its readiness to take over the administration are the same as before intimated —namely, a 10s. hut tax, obedience to the Resident, and the general assent of the people.

The virulent skin diseases prevailing in Kimberley is pronounced to be small-pox of a bad type. Should the epidemic spread, the result cannot fail to be serious to local industry.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, 'for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

The following notice of Sir Henry Norman's successor as Member of the Council of India appears in the *Times* :—

Sir Peter Stark Lumsden, K. C. B., C. S. I., is the fourth son of the late Colonel Thomas Lumsden, C.B., of Belhelvie, Aberdeen. He was born in 1829, and he married in 1862 Mary, the daughter of Mr. John Marriot. He served with the force employed in various expeditions against the Peshawur frontier tribes in 1852-6, and acted as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at the action of Punjhao on the 15th of April, 1852, at Now-adund, Pranghur, Iskakot, and in the operations in the Ranezai Valley in May, 1853. He served against the Boree Afreedees in 1853, and against the Mohmund tribe at Shah Mooseh Kheyl in 1854. He also served in the expedition against the Meranzaie tribes in April, 1855, including the cavalry affair at Dursummund ; against the Bussy Khelut Alum in November, 1855; and in the Meranzaie and Kooran expeditions in November, 1856, when he received the special thanks of the Local and Supreme Governments. He also served in special military mission to Afghanistan in 1857-58, and received the thanks of the Supreme Government, with the medal and clasp. In July, 1858, he joined the Gwalior force, under General R. Napier, and was present at Ranode and in the subsequent pursuit in Central India, when he was mentioned in the despatches, and received, medal. He accompanied the expedition to China in 1860, and was present at the actions of Sinho and Tangchow, at the assault and capture of the Taku forts, and at the advance on Pekin. On these occasions also, he was mentioned in the despatches, received the medal with two clasps, and obtained the brevet rank of major. He was also with the Bhootan field force in 1865, when he received the clasp. He became Adjutant-General in India, with the local rank of Major General, in 1874, and was appointed Chief of the Staff in 1879. He was created K.C.B. in 1879, and subsequently C.S.I., and was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen in the same year. He is younger brother of Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden, K.S.C.I., C.B., who, after distinguished service in India, having taken part in the forcing of the Khyber Pass, the Sutlej campaign, Sobraon, and many other actions in the course of which he was severely wounded, retired as Lieutenant-General in 1875, having on several occasions received the thanks of the Government for his services and various medals and clasps.

On the 23rd ultimo, the members of the Northbrook Indian Club entertained at dinner General Sir Henery Norman, .C.B., C.G.E., who was recently appointed to the Governorship of Jamaica. The Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., presided, and the company included the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Kimberley, Sir A. Hobhouse, the Hon. Edmund Drummond, the Hon. H. Lawrence, the Hon. C. Lawrence, General Sir P. Lumsden, General Sir H. Daly, Sir W. Andrew, General Sir R. Meade, General Sir A. Taylor, General Sir R. Pollock, Sir L. Griffin, Major General Sir E. Johnson, Sir A. Arbuthnot, Sir B. H. Ellis, Sir G. Kallnar, Rajah Rambal Singh, &c.

LORD HARTINGTON ON ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

Speaking at Manchester on Nov. 27, the Marquis of Hartington referred as follows to the position of England with regard to Egypt :—

"We have in Egypt a difficult and delicate task. We had no desire to extend the already vast burdens of this empire. We held ourselves bound in honour to Europe not to take advantage of the position which we occupied as the mandateries of Europe to turn it to our own profit by annexation. At the same time we felt that we were equally bound in honour, having served the Khedive, to restore his Government, and not to leave Egypt until we had done something to give to the people of that country a better, firmer, more just, and more efficicent Administration than they had enjoyed before. I admit that is no easy task. How has it been lightened by the conduct of the Opposition, who have this session endeavoured by every means in their power to hold the British Government responsible for every act of the Egyptian Administration—an Administration weakened by recent events ; and Administration at that moment in the course of reorganization? Is there no alternative, then, between annexation and the abandonment of the Egyptian people to the fate which was theirs before we went there? We think there is. (Cheers.) We believe that there do exist in Egypt the elements of self-government—the elements of a Government, no doubt imperfect, no doubt wanting much in our conceptions of what a Government ought to be, but yet a Government more adopt to the wants of an Oriental people, and less exposed to excite the jealousies of European countries than a Government directly administered by this country would be. (Hear.) But do the Opposition advocate annexation of a permanent protectorate, which comes to much the same thing, or self-government. If self-government by the Egptians be the ultimate end we have in view, then our aim ought to be not to multiply, and increase but to diminish the occasions for our interference (hear), and to increase not to diminish the responsibilities of the Egyptian Government itself. (Cheers.) And we ought always to bear if we hold the view that Egypt is ultimately to be a self governed country, that the time will sooner or later come when she must rely upon her own armed and organized forces, and not upon the soldiers of the British Crown. (Hear, hear.) In all these discussions the aim of the Opposition appears to have been, without directly committing themseves to a policy of annexation, to make it impossible that the government should ever cease to be responsible for the government of Egypt. As to the recent events in the Soudan, we have not yet sufficient information to enable me to speak with any certainty or assurance. The province, or rather provinces, of the Soudan, constituting an empire almost as large as India, have always been administered by a Government almost detached from that of Egypt. To say nothing as to what the future policy of the Egyptian Government in respect of those provinces should be, it is quite evident that the Egyptian Government has undertaken a task which is beyond its strength. I will not sayhow far it might beexpedient that it shouldretire altogether from the task which it has undertaken ; butwhat does concern us practically andimmediately is the effect which the recent events may have upon the condition of things in Egypt proper. I do not attach much importance to the apprehensions which seem to be felt that the victorious army of the False Prophet will succeed in invading the provinces of Egypt proper. The physical obstacles in his way are enormous. The ordinary route of communication between Egypt and the Soudan is not by the Nile, but by the sea, which is, of course, closed to the rebel chief. There are many positions in the Valley of the Nile which easily defencible, and may I believe, he held by a comparatively small force. What is important is the effect which these recent events may have upon the mind and the temper of an ignorant fanatical people like the Egytians, and it is possible that disturbances and trouble may be in store for us there; and, therefore, it is not contrary to, but in strict accordance with, the policy of Her Majesty's Government that until we can obtain a clearer view as to the progress of events in that part of the country we should retain the force which we have always said we should retain there until order was assured, and until the Egyptian Government was able itself to organize a force on which it it could rely for assuring order. (Cheers.)

THE FRENCH EMIGRATION SWINDLE

The trial of the Marquis de Rays and his confederates in connection with the sham emigration scheme was begun on Nov. 27, in Paris. The accused is charged with employing fraudulent manoevres to persuade the public of the existence of an enterprise which was in fact a sham, and obtaining sums of money amounting in all to about £200,000 sterling. The Marquis, who is fifty years of age, belongs to an ancient family of BritanyBein an adventurous disposition, he went when of Britany to America. In 1864 he was at the head of an oil quite young undertaking in Senegal, which failed. In 1877 finding himself without any property but a small reversion at the death of his mother, he originated the the scheme for which he is now taking his trial. The story of the Port Breton emigration schem is well known. Under the impression that they were being taken out to a flourishing colony where everything was prepared for their reception, a number of emigrants were induced to sail to the island of New Ireland, near New Caledonia. The first batch of eighty-nine passengers, after enduringshocking treatment on board the Chandernagore on the voyage, arrived in January, 1880, at Laughlan Island, where sixteen of them were landed. All but four of them died of famine and despair, the survivors, after great suffering, being landed a Cooktown by her Majesty's ship Confited The rest of the party suffered in a similar way at Port Breton. Another batch of passengers taken out by the Nouvells Bretagne, on arriving at Port Breton, found a single survivor of the previous expedition alive, his five companions having been eaten by the natives and he himself having been forced to live on human flesh. The new arrivals underwent dreadful suffering. Several of them died, and the others were eventually taken to the Philippine Islands or to Australia. M. de Rays, on being interrogated, insisting that he had acted all along in perfect good faith. He was given up by the Spanish Government, the enterprise having been carried out from Spain, on the charge of fraud alone ; and the counts for manslaughter and violation of the emigration laws were therefore abandoned.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 18th December, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·962
Temperature of the Air	74·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64·0
Dew Point	57·5
Relative humidity of Air	·576
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·5
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)	63·2
General Direction of Wind*	N, NE, ENE, NE, NNW, NNE, ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	231

* From midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 19.

THE only alteration reported in the Stock Exchange Securities in London is a drop of ⅛ in 4½ per cent. Rupee paper, which is quoted at £82⅝ per one thousand rupees. There is no change in the position of money. A withdrawal of £100,000 from the Bank of England is advised for South America. Bank shares unaltered. Orientals £11; Chartereds £22; Mercantiles £16-10; Hongkongs £55-10.

In the General Produce markets Linseed is dull: Rapeseed and Wheat unchanged.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is quiet and easier. Prices for 5½ lb. Madapollams and 45 in. Mulls show a fall of ⅛d. per piece.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet. Surats steady. Arrivals quiet. Sales 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales Surats. No change in prices. Middling Uplands on the spot in New York are unaltered, but "futures" for the month of April have receded to 10·81 cents.—a fall of 10 points. The figures to date are given below:—

	1883	1882	1881.
Total receipts up to Monday	3,038,000	3,014,000	2,798,000
Tuesday's receipts	42,000	36,000	25,000
Total since 1st Sept............	3,080,000	3,050,000	2,823,000

EXCHANGE. Business has been quiet to-day, but the firm feeling still prevails, and and although Banks are not pressing sales owing to the abundance of money here, the position of Exchange looking forward, is somewhat stronger than before. The money market in Calcutta is stringent, and Banks there are in want of funds. Sterling rates there are unaltered. Reuter still quotes 50⅞d. as the price of Bar Silver, but private advices name it at 50 15-16d. per oz:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 7½d.
Do. three months' sight		1s. 7 11-16d.
Credits, do.	do.	1s. 7 25-32d.
Francs do.	do.	fcs. 2·08½d

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak—4 per cents. have declined to Rs. 98⅝ to Rs. 98 7-16: 4½ per cents. Rs. 102.

SHARES.—Some Bank of Bengals have changed hands at the advanced rate of Rs. 870.

PRESS shares are in excellent demand at improved rates. Bombay Cottons were sold at Rs 1,300; Berars at Rs. 595. Apollos at Rs. 380; French at Rs. 640; Colabas at Rs. 1,375; New Indians at Rs. 217½; and Prince of Wales at Rs. 640. In Land Companies a few Port Cannings were placed at Rs. 390. Mill shares are easier at a fall of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Bombay and Burmah Tradings have receded to Rs. 5,400 for the original and Rs. 1,090 for the secon issue. Bombay Fire Insurance Company's shares have advanced to Rs. 3,400.

COTTON is again quieter, and business for the moment is almost at a standstill. We have not heard of any important purchases having been made to-day, and prices are somewhat lower:—

		Per candy.
Oomrawuttee..................	F.G. Rs.	172
Do.	Good "	167
Do.	F.G.F. "	159
Dhollera	F.G. "	171
Do.	Good "	166
Do.	F.G.F. "	157
Western	Good "	158
Do.	F.G.F. "	148
Dharwar Saw-ginned	F.G.F. "	162
Compta		140
New Machine-ginned Broach....	Good "	208 March.
Do. Oomrawuttee	Good "	177-179 "
Do. Dhollera	Good "	176-177 April.
Do. Bengal	Good "	149
Do. do	F.G. "	153

LINSEED is rather in more inquiry on the spot, and the price has consequently advanced to Rs. 5-13½ per cwt.

RAPESEED and WHEAT unchanged-

FREIGHTS remain firm at 23s. 9d. for wheat and 25s. for cotton to Liverpool *via* Canal. For early January loading business is practicable at 21s. 3d. weight and 23s. 9d. measurement. London 21s. 9d. and 23s. 9d. respectively. For Havre fully 30s. is now asked for cotton, while wheat cannot be done under 25s. Trieste and Venice is now quoted at Rs. 18-2.

PIECES-GOODS.—The inquiry in the bazaar is of a retail character, and prices close in favour of buyers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	87
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,33[illegible]	— 250	12½	5 do.	85

LAND COMPANIES

New Colaba Co.	4,000	700	2,925	Rs. 35	800
Port Canning Co.	6,000	£1,000	1,400	Rs. 14	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	615
Anglo-Indian S. & W Company	80,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	140
Alfred Manf'g. Co...	1,000	500	500	18¾p.c.	525
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 50	935
Bhownuggur Mills ...	4,800	100	100	...	40
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,080
Badneira M'f'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	—	500	...	400
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	720
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	810
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	535
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,130	500	all	Rs. 25	875
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	..	950
Golam Baba S. Co.....	1,000	500	400	20	480
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	770
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,035
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,00	Rs. 70	1,225
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500	..	570
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	800	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,230
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	935
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,075
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	136
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	150p.c.	3,200
Mahalukshmi	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1 030
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,405
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 12	247½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,00	Rs. 80	1,510
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,00	Rs. 55	995
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,115
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	705
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	325
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	...	275
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	30	275
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,525
Soounderdas	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	955
Southern India	500	50	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	530
Victoria Mills	550	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	800
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	995

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 68 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malda, 1268 tons, Captain G. Brown, sailed yesterday for coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Morgor, Mr. Campbell, Mr. E. Hampton, Mr. R. S. Campbell, Mrs. Wicks and two children, Mr. K. G. Desai, Mr. F. C. Parr, Lieut. Johnstone, Mr. Alexander Wilson, and 41 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail-steamer Raffaele Rubattino, Captain G. Merello, arrived yesterday:—From Genoa.—Major Genl. J. C. Brooke, Major Gwynne Hughes, Mrs. Gwynne Hughes, Lt. Col. J. W. Sym, Mrs. Sym and a child, Col. C. Conway Gordon, Mrs. Conway Gordon, Miss Conway Gordon, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Capt. C. B. Wilkieson, Mr. A. Spitteler, Mr. W. J. Stent, Mrs. W. J. Stent, Mr. Jenner, Mrs. Jenner and children, Mr. A. G. Inzoli, Mr. St. Quentin, Mr. Robert O. Colt, Miss A. Colt, Mr. G. S. Chapin, Mrs. G. S. Chapin, Rev. Henry Mansell, Mrs. Henry Mansell, Mr. and Mrs. Neville Vibart, Mrs. A. B. Sterndale, Miss Gould, Mrs. Guillanmet, Mr. G. Olcese, Mr. Sayaydaw Gyee and clerk, Mr. Vigna Dal Ferro and Mr. Farrawaala. From Aden.—29 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
19	Wistow Hall (s) ...	Main	Liverpool.
	R. Rubattino (s) ..	Merello	Genoa, Nov. 21.
	Lombardy (s)	Mody	Trieste, Nov. 29.
	Bhownuggur (s) ..	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Dec. 18

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Arabia (s)	Simpson	Persian Gulf.
	Malda (s)	Brown	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bhownuggur, to Bhownuggur.
" Pachumba, to Kurrachee, &c.
" Culna, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
14	Maharaja (s)......	McConnell..	Jeddah, Oct. 28.
	Kangra (s)	Macfarlane..	Bombay, Nov. 21.
	Satara (s)..........	Brown	Rangoon, Dec. 10.
	Grecian	Hunt........	Liverpool, Aug. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 14.—Ship Mountaineer.
Dec. 15.—Steamers Clan Ogilvie and Vega.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
16	Colaba (s)	....	Moulmein.
	Kerbela (s).........	....	Calcutta.
	Clan O'gilvie (s) ..	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
15	Clive (s)	....	Rangoon.
16	Rewa (s)	....	London.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Consent Decree.

360-81—Bomanji and H.—Dinbai and another vs. W. E. Schmidt and another—Smith and F.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

424-81—R. M. Sayani and Smith and F.—Thakersey Dewraj and others vs. Hurbum Nursey and others—Tobin and R., Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.
292-83—Chalk and W.—Casinath Wittoba and others vs. Dinanath Jugonnath and others—Khunderao M.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 19.

Vans-Agnew, Lieut., South Lancashire, from leave, from England.
Chapman, Lieut.-Col., 1st Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Chapman, Lieut., R. E., from leave, from England.
Reade, Major, Asst. Comr., N.-W. P., from leave, from England.
Addison, Surg., on duty, from Meean Meer.
Johnstone, Lieut., Hampshire, to join, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 19.

Hampton, Quarter Master, Hampshire, to join, to Cannanore.
Johnstone, Lieut., Hampshire, to join, to Cannanore.
Read, Major, Asst. Comsr., N.-W. P., to join, to Almore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 20.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 22nd inst. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. The attack with other movements will be practiced. Ten rounds of blank ammunition will be issued per man, all ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m. and all those met on the way will be supplied with tickets. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade. This being the last Saturday parade of the year 1883, it is requested that all members will do their utmost to be present.

A, B, and D companies will commence class firing this day, Thursday, the 20th inst. Membere of other companies who have not completed their class firing are requested to do so with the above companies. Members going to class fire who are at the Bori-bunder Station at 5-20 a.m. and at Byculla at 5-35 a.m. will have their fare paid to Coorla and back; those coming after will have to pay their own fare. Members going to Coorla for practice who are a the above stations at the time stated will be supplied with passes enabling them to travel 2nd class by paying 3rd class fare. Members are again reminded that there will be no ammunition kept on the range, those requiring ammunition for class firing or practice are requested to send to Headquarters for it. Members of A, B, and D Companies will send to Sergt.-Major T. Abbott, and those of C, E, and F companies to Sergt. Instr. J. Walch.

The prospectus and tickets of the annual rifle meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association is ready for delivery at the Head-quarters to-day, Thursday, the 20th inst.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 28th November.

Royal Marine L. I.—The following Officer to be Lieut Cols, by Brevet, under the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 19th March, 1883:—
Major H M Kay, and N F Way.

THE ARMY.

India Office, November 24, 1883.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Philip P. Hutchins, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to be one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature, at Madras, in succession to Lewis C. Innes, Esq., who has resigned that office.

India Office, November 28.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint C. Gilbert Master, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to be a Member of Council at Fort Saint George, in the room of David F. Carmichael, Esq.

India Office, November 27.

The Queen has approved of the admission of the undermentioned Surgeons in H M's Indian Medical Service:—

To be Surgeons; March 31:—
Bengal.—J M Young, Granville Jameson.
Madras.—A O Evans.
Bombay.—M A T Collie, William Henry Quicke.

War Office, Pall Mall, 30th November.

Staff, Lieut-Col and Col W K Elles, CB, half-pay, has been appointed to command a Brigade of the Madras Army, with the rank of Bgdr-Genl, vice Hony Major-Genl G F de Berry, retired.

MEMORANDA.

The local rank of Lieut-Col granted to Major T R Disney, R A, in the *Gazette* of 11th Sept, 1883, is cancelled.

Major G A French, C M G, R A, to have the local rank of Colonel whilst employed as Comdt of the Colonial Forces in Queensland.

Major T R Disney, R A to have the local rank of Colonel whilst employed as Comdt of the Colonel Forces in Victoria.

The undermentioned Officers to have the local rank of Lieut-Col whilst employed with the Colonial Forces in Victoria.

Major H S Brownrigg, the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own.

Major A G Walker, half-pay, R A

Capt P H T Fellowes, the East Surrey Regt, to have the local rank of Major whilst employed with the Colonial Forces in Victoria.

Lieut F W Ind, R A to have the local rank of Capt whilst employed with the Colonial Forces in Victoria.

India Office, 30 November.

Her Majesty has approved of the removal from the Service, under the terms of the Royl Warrant of the 17th Jan, 1881, of the undermentioned Officers, who have failed to pass the necessary tests:—
Madras Staff Corps.—Lieut D Mackenzie.
Bombay Staff Corps.—Lieut H C Powell. Dated 16th October, 1883.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.
SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT, ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.
Plain square Piano.......Rs 33 per month or Rs. 750
Sympathetic square ..... " 36 " or " 825
Semi-grand, on three legs " 6 " " or " 1,375
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CAMPION—December 14, at Stoke Place, Simla, Mrs. J. Montriou Campion, of a son.
GILL—December 14, at Moradabad, N.-W. P., the wife of Rev. J. H. Gill, of a son.
GAHAN—December 6, at Barrackpore, the wife of E. Gahan, of a son.

DEATHS.

GIFFORD—December 13, at Barwood, Ouchterlony Valley, S. E. Wynaad, John Alcock Gifford.
KINGSLEY—December 15, at Cannanore, James William, dearly loved son of Lieut.-Colonel Bell Kingsley, Hampshire Regiment, aged 11 months and 12 days.
NICHOLSON—At Calcutta, Mary Nicholson, the beloved daughter of Surgeon Major F. C. Nicholson, aged 2 years 9 months and 23 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1883.

THE topics commanding, and for the time monopolizing, public attention when the mails left home were the Soudan and the questions which surround that complicated political and military probl em. The *Times* shows in a very lucid way what was originally the exact attitude of Great Britain towards the inception of Hicks Pasha's forlorn hope; and while rather deprecating the fact that an absolute veto was not put upon it, declares that not only was that attitude one of very strong disapproval, but that the undertaking was against the better judgment of the English volunteer commander himself. Over his movements of course the British Government had no control: Hicks Pasha and his companions of the same nationality were retired officers, and therefore beyond interference; and it was only in the hope of fostering an appearance of independence before his people on the Khedive's part that British interposition did not stop the expedition. The direction of affairs, the *Times* points out, now rests not with us, but with the Mahdi; and as there is only the faintest hope of his power breaking up, and but too much reasonable expectation that he will reach Upper Egypt, moral and material support must still be extended to the Khedive. According to the leading journal, which no doubt is on this question expressing the views of the Ministry, Tewfik should be advised to establish a chain of fortified posts between Dongola in latitude 19°, just above the Third Cataract, and Khartoum, so as to insure the safety of the Nile Delta. He should be urged to offer Massowah to Abyssinia in return for the assistance, whatever be its worth, which that country can give. He should diplomatize with the Arab tribes in course of becoming disaffected. And above all he should not abandon Khartoum. With regard, however, to the last matter, which is really one for the consideration of military critics, inasmuch as Baker Pasha has gone avowedly to bring off the garrison of Khartoum, as well as to open up the Berber-Suakim route, now closed, there is obviously an inclination on the part of the Egyptian authorities to regard the capital town of the Soudan as untenable, and it is accordingly to be abandoned.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* contains two remarkable contributions on the same subject. In one, Mr. A. M. Broadley, the counsel who defended Arabi, declaring that Egypt has reaped in the desert around Obeid the fruit of the blunders committed at Cairo in the first week of November, 1882 describes from personal observation the manner in which the ill-fated troops Hicks Pasha was to carry with him were sent forward to the Soudan. After an edict dissolved the Egyptian army, when Tel-el-Kebir had been fought and done with, the country had no troops, when on October 23 of last year news of the Mahdi's defeat of Yussuf Pasha in the June previous reached Cairo Recourse was had to the beaten levies of Arabi, who were hurriedly drawn together packed, as Mr. Broadley bears witness, in vans and cattle trucks like animals, and drafted off to the Soudan without arms as prisoners, and with every circumstance of dishonour and disgrace. Later on fresh recruits were flogged, literally flogged, to the front: some in fetters, all reluctant. No wonder, then, that with this rabble as his force Hicks Pasha and his ill-starred companions came to grief! When Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khedive, was in power, his plan of investing practically independent Governors with plenary powers, Mr. Broadley declares, was effective. Money judiciously distributed among them and dervishes overbore the promptings of fanaticism; and it was not until Cairene centralization commenced under Tewfik that fermentation began. As to the abandonment of what Sir Samuel Baker calls "the most prosperous provinces of Egyptian territory—now quite on the cards since England has declared for non-intervention—the Mahdi is not, Mr. Broadley says, to be expected to remain satisfied even if that be done. At this moment he may be striking for Upper Egypt: he can avoid Khartoum altogether, and make direct for Dongola and Berber; and if he gets upon the skirts of Upper Egypt the Bedouins and their enthusiasm will be there to augment his chances of success. Mr. Broadley does not propose a solution, but he insists upon the gravity of the situation, and hints that we have a far more dangerous man than Arabi on our hands. Sir Samuel Baker takes a serious but less alarmist view. The Soudan can be restored without much fighting, he says, provided the policy decided upon, and which must be conducted by an Englishman, be only a determined one. But Khartoum should be held at all costs. Berber will support it, being itself supported from Dongola in a three days' steamer journey: while along the route between these two points should be forts to guard the wells, and a redoubt stronger than the one opposite Berber. On the three points named, lying as they do along the line of communication with Cairo, 800 miles from first to last, attention must be concentrated. A couple of regiments of Indian cavalry and a battalion of Goorkhas should, in his view, be despatched at once to Suakim. And finally, England should boldly take the affair in hand courageously or relinquish *in toto* all ideas of interference.

The telegram from London which we publish this morning states expressly that no British or Indian troops will in any case be sent to the Soudan. The Government have advised the Khedive not to persevere in the attempt to conquer the provinces which the stupid disbandment of the Egyptian army a year ago has cost him. Baker Pasha's appointment to the supreme command in the Soudan will, of course, come to nothing if this advice be acted upon. The question is whether it can possibly be acted upon. What brings the British fleet back to the harbour of Alexandria, and makes that naval demonstration necessary as a guarantee of order in that ruined city? There is surely no fear of a spontaneous revolt among the budmashes there? The truth is that the Government, at the very moment that it is advising the Khedive to think no more of the Soudan, is fully aware that the movement which has become so triumphant there will almost certainly propagate itself into Lower Egypt, and precautions are accordingly taken for the security of Alexandria itself. A little more, and we shall have gun-boats patrolling the Suez Canal. Rather than endure the worry arising from such a state of things, and the consequent loss of prestige, the Government will probably reconsider the counsel now given to the Khedive, and revise the resolution somewhat hastily come to, not under any circumstances to send troops to the Soudan from either England or India.

IT is somewhat disappointing to learn from the *Times* that Earl Granville is "ready to mediate" between France and China if he be asked. It was generally believed that British mediation had been offered, and that the good offices of our Government were being exerted to avert the hostilities between the two Powers which are imminent, if they have not already begun. If the English Foreign Minister be now waiting to be asked to intervene, the prospect of his services being called into requisition to bring about an accommodation before French and Chinese troops get into actual collision is but slight. We must expect from day to day to receive the accounts of an attack upon Bacninh, or on Sontay, or on both together. Whether the French succeed or are repulsed, the result will be equally fatal to the prospect of terminating the dispute by diplomatic action. The issue will then be decided by force. The French have evidently made up their minds to conquer Tongking at any risk of future complications. The prize which they hope to obtain thereby is not so much the Province of Tongking, as the trade of Central and Eastern Yunnan, which lie beyond. Yunnan, roughly described, is a plateau 6,000 feet high, extending from Tongking and other countries touching it on the south and east, to the higher table-land of Thibet. It is the one metalliferous region of the Chinese Empire; it grows a superior description of tea, and it can grow opium in abundance. Several great rivers take their rise in the plateau, but only two of them are navigable. These are the Canton River, which carries a good deal of the produce of the country to Canton, and the Sontay or Red River, which flows south-eastward through Tongking. Hanoi, some miles from the mouth of the Red River, is its natural port, and is now in French hands. Bacninh is twenty miles from Hanoi, situated some distance from the northern bank of the Red River. Sontay is about the same distance from Hanoi, but at some distance from the southern bank. The Chinese were at one time disposed to permit the French to hold Hanoi and other places south-west of the Red River, on condition that the north-easterly portion of Tongking, including the left bank of the river, and both banks north of the Delta, the apex of which is some eighty miles from the sea, should become Chinese, or at least be declared neutral territory. As, however, the chief object of the French was to secure the control of the Red River up to the frontier of Yunnan this proposal was rejected. The Chinese moved troops into Bacninh, and the Black Flags occupied Sontay and have made it their head-quarters. Bacninh is said to be fairly well fortified, the batteries mounting Krupp guns. The place is, however, surrounded by low hills, on which the French design to place their guns and command the works. The obstacles from neighbouring marshes and lakes are not so considerable as at Sontay, which is surrounded by swamps that render the approach of artillery difficult. Sontay itself is surrounded by stone walls with a fosse, but its real strength consists in the difficult ground which has to be crossed to get access to it. If Bacninh falls, Sontay cannot hold out; but the fall of Sontay would not necessarily involve that of Bacninh, which would still preserve its communications with China. Now that the Chamber of Deputies has given the 20,000,000 francs asked for in addition to the previous credits, M. Ferry's Cabinet will no doubt act with all possible vigour, and Admiral Courbet will be supplied with everything he may require to bring the operations in progress to a successful issue. That Bacninh and Sontay will fall is almost certain; it is not so certain, unfortunately, that their capture will end the business. However, there are still indications in Paris, as in China, that both Powers see their account in endeavouring to localise the struggle. If they succeed in doing this—and probably Earl Granville will give them all the support and encouragement in his power to enable them to succeed—British commerce and the Indian revenue will not be the losers; neither will be the Bombay mill industry. We in this city are deeply interested in this untoward complication.

WHILE France has her hands full in Tongking, and while, if the *Spectator's* forecast be right, she is about to have her hands much more occupied in Tunis and Algeria owing to the Mahdi's victory, she is not quite idle in Madagascar. A town on the north coast of the island has been bombarded; property has been destroyed to a large extent; and five unlucky British subjects, who seem always to come in for their share of hard knocks going, are reported among the killed. From another source comes the announcement that the Hovas are strengthening their strategic points on the east and west coast, and that Antananarivo is rapidly reaching the Hova idea of impregnability, which doubtless differs from that of the French gunners. If, however, the invaders push on into the interior they will be likely to meet with a fair show of resistance.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

THE sprightly correspondence between Mr. Frank Lockwood, the defeated Liberal candidate at York, and Lord Salisbury regarding the bid made for the Irish vote at York has the advantage of defining with much distinctness the new attitude taken up by both the English political parties with reference to the perennial Irish question. Mr. Lockwood is able to show that Lord Salisbury had been misinformed in supposing he had promised to vote for Home Rule if the Irish electors would help to send him to Parliament. He refused to pledge himself even to vote for an inquiry into the expediency of Home Rule, and he defended the Coercion Act, which Sir F. Milner, the Conservative candidate, denounced as "tyrannical and cruel." On the other hand, it is plain that Sir F. Milner only spoke in this way, not because he himself disapproved of the policy of keeping down disaffection in Ireland with a firm hand, but to taunt Irishmen with their folly in putting faith in a Government which talked of ruling Ireland by good will alone, but was obliged to have recourse to coercion. Sir F. Milner knew that the Irish voters had, at a meeting presided over by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, resolved to give a solid vote for Mr. Lockwood, and his reference to the Crimes Act was merely intended as an expression of surprise that Irishmen could pardon the Liberals for "betraying and maltreating" Irish patriots. But the Parnellites know very well what they are about. They understand that English opinion is not yet educated up to the pitch of granting Ireland Home Rule, and that by asking for it in so many words they can only defeat their own purpose. They have, therefore, decided to limit their programme meanwhile to the plausible demand of equal legislation for Ireland and Great Britain. The English Radicals, on their part, are quite ready to enter into a compact with the Home Rulers on these terms, even if they have not suggested them. Mr. Chamberlain, at Bristol the other day, in discussing the question whether Ireland should be included in the new Reform Bill, asked with a great show of indignation, "Why not?" and proceeded to argue that, if English rule has a host of enemies in Ireland, that is the strongest reason for giving them full representation in Parliament. This was the line taken by Mr. Lockwood at York. "I would," he said, "grant to Ireland in all confidence everything that I would grant to England. I would, in fact, treat Ireland precisely as I would treat England. I would make no difference in legislation for that country." As Lord Salisbury points out, "this would include a plan of elective local government as extensive as that to be proposed for England, a measure involving that 'more extended self-government' which Lord Hartington has denounced as madness." It was in this sense that Mr. Lockwood's words were understood by the Parnellite leaders, and so a bargain was struck for the Irish vote at York just as really as if Mr. Lockwood had signed an engagement to do all in his power to secure Home Rule for Ireland.

The result of the experiment made at York as to the willingness of simple-minded English electors to go a step further in the direction of trying to conciliate Mr. Parnell has not been sufficiently encouraging to induce the Government as a body to make up its mind what should be done about Ireland. Mr. Chamberlain is employing his usual tactics of trying to force the hand of the Ministry by making violent platform speeches in favour of fresh concessions to his Irish allies; but Lord Hartington still hesitates, and seems disposed even to shrink from introducing a Reform Bill for Great Britain next session. In his speech at Manchester on Tuesday he avoided touching upon the Irish question, but he approached the whole subject of Parliamentary reform in a spirit quite opposed to that of Mr. Chamberlain. To-morrow, however, when he addresses his constituents, he will be obliged to say whether or not he has changed the opinion he expressed last year that it would be "madness" to place the control of popular representation and local government in Ireland in the hands of men who avowedly aim at accomplishing the dismemberment of the Empire. When Mr. Chamberlain impudently asks, "Why not?" the answer is obvious. Representative government cannot possibly succeed in any country unless there is a certain basis of agreement among all parties in the State that the established system of government shall not be disturbed. It is a popular delusion that the British Constitution was founded and has been maintained by the peaceful stress of much talking in Parliament. The Constitution is the outcome of a number of civil wars, culminating in that of the 17th century, of a Revolution and complete change of dynasty, and of the unflinching proscription for fifty years of the Jacobite leaders by the Whig Ministers of the first two Georges. A Walpole would have made short work of Mr. Parnell, and would have laughed to scorn the notion that the best way to deal with rebels is to give them as many votes as possible in the House of Commons. Mr. Chamberlain thinks there is no harm in disloyalty, or at least that it should be propitiated rather than suppressed; but this is the favourite weakness of his school of political thought. In their judgment all discontent is righteous, and they are much more careful to deal tenderly with the purely perverse and malevolent preachers of anarchy than to consider the wishes of loyal subjects. Indeed, an attentive reader of Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Bristol will find it difficult to draw a distinction between the political principles of the President of the Board of Trade and those of Mr. Michael Davitt. The Irishman is the more straightforward of the two. He openly claims for the democracy the right to annihilate landlordism. Mr. Chamberlain suggests a policy which would lead to the same result. In England, as in Ireland, he would swamp the representation by conceding manhood suffrage, and would hound on the majority to stamp out minorities and divide their property among the enlightened and virtuous mob. He never makes a speech or writes a paper without denouncing as people who deserve no mercy those owners of landed property who receive the "unearned increment" of the soil; and by his teaching he does his utmost to persuade the working classes, to whom he proposes to hand over a monopoly of political power, that landlordism is an institution which ought to be abolished. Even in discussing the question of housing the poor, this truculent Jack Cade of the Ministerial bench sneers at "the vacation essays of great landlords" like Lord Salisbury, and urges that the owners of land are themselves the persons who ought to be called upon to pay the expense of remedying all that goes wrong in our great cities. To Mr. Chamberlain all schemes of Parliamentary reform are only means to an end, that end being the distribution of the spoils among the victors. His own plan of reform is simple. He would have manhood suffrage and equal electoral districts. But why stop here? Why not have womanhood suffrage also? And what guarantee has he that equal electoral districts would give him what he wants? These districts might thwart the representation of a mere majority of the population. Suppose, for instance, that out of 100,000 electors 56,000 were Liberals, and only 44,000 Conservatives. Then, if they had to elect in a body four representatives, they would send to Parliament four Liberal members. But if the 100,000 were broken up into four constituencies of 25,000, each returning one member, it is conceivable that there might be 20,000 Liberals in one division, and only 12,000 in each of the three others. The Conservatives, on the other hand, might have only 5,000 electors in one district, and 13,000 in each of the three others. The result would be that the Liberals would only be able to elect one member out of the four, although, if the electors of the four districts voted *en masse*, they could carry all their four candidates. Hence, you might have equal electoral districts so arranged as to secure to a minority of the electors three-fourths of the representation. Such a result would, of course, rouse Mr. Chamberlain's indignation, and it is obvious, therefore, that equal electoral districts would provide him with no safe halting-ground, and that nothing ought to satisfy him but his friend Gambetta's *scrutin de liste* or the Napoleonic *plébiscite*. Despots and democrats always hit on the same expedients for securing their own leadership of the mob. Englishmen, however, are not likely to accept representative systems which even France has rejected. In this country the franchise has hitherto been regarded as a privilege, not as a right, and there is no general desire at present for revolutionary changes. The existing system, though not scientifically perfect, works in such a way as to prevent the utter effacement of minorities. One of the guarantees it provides is the representation of property in counties by the votes of 40s. freeholders. Mr. Chamberlain, of course, would disfranchise these voters in order to get a uniform suffrage, and to sweep away in Irish counties the only class that can offer an effectual resistance to Mr. Parnell. Lord Hartington gently reminds his impatient colleague that the 40s. freeholders in England have in times gone by done good service to the Liberal party, and he even ventures to ask the question, why in the new Reform Bill the Government should not try to level up instead of levelling down, that is to say, give freeholders in boroughs votes, instead of destroying the freehold franchise in counties. This is the solution of the difficulty that commends itself to moderate men; and, now that the public is beginning to understand what important issues are involved in the seemingly simple question of extending household suffrage to the counties, it seems in the last degree unlikely that the Radical policy will be allowed to prevail. The Ministry could not propose to destroy the property franchise in Ireland without imperilling its own existence, and thus we have reached the month of December before any decision has been taken by the Cabinet as to what ought to be done.

The dispute between Lord Kimberley and Mr. Atkins as to what the former really said in his interview with the delegate of Indian working-men is causing much amusement in London. There can be no reasonable doubt that the version of what occurred during the interview which Mr. Atkins put on record as soon as he had left the India Office is substantially correct; but it is quite possible that Lord Kimberley used words which failed to express his meaning properly. If this be so, he is bound to let the public know what he did mean. The interview was not accorded to Mr. Atkins for that gentleman's personal gratification, but in order that he might communicate to his clients the intentions of the Secretary of State; and, since there has been a misunderstanding, it is important to have it cleared up at once. I am surprised that Lord Kimberley should have received Mr. Atkins without having a reporter present to take a note of what passed; but his lordship, who is a very pompous, fussy gentleman, and likes to hear himself talk, evidently flattered himself that he could lecture Mr. Atkins into a proper, state of humility, and make him glad to slink back to India and accept with thankfulness whatever arbitrary legislation that branch of the Radical Caucus known as the Viceregal Council may choose to pass for the purpose of depriving Englishmen in India of their constitutional rights and liberties. But Lord Kimberley is greatly mistaken if he imagines that he has heard the last in this country of the agitation for the withdrawal of the Ilbert Bill. The English Government cannot get rid of its own responsibility in the matter by merely referring every one who complains to Lord Ripon. It is against Lord Ripon's reckless policy that Anglo-Indians appeal, and, if their appeal is rejected with scorn by the Ministers who placed him at the head of the Government of India, the consequences of their folly must lie at their own door.

The indefatigable Sir Richard Temple has just brought out a new book of "Oriental Experiences," which consists of papers read and speeches delivered by him on various occasions, and of contributions to English magazines and newspapers, during the last three years. It is astonishing what an extent of ground Sir Richard has covered in this volume. He surveys the whole Eastern world, from Alexandria and Jerusalem to Pekin, and has something instructive to say on almost every question of interest connected with that part of the world. The paper on China, which is supplemented with an excellent map, is especially valuable at this juncture. The least happy of his essays are those on financial and commercial matters, as he seems always to avoid dealing with those knotty points of controversy which one would have expected him at least to try to unloose. He does not even cut them, but sets them quietly aside, and goes on to talk of something else. The three papers on the Mahratta country and the adventures of Sivaji form a very fascinating narrative of the most brilliant period of modern Indian history. Sir Richard Temple seems to have visited and made sketches of every fort made famous by Sivaji, and he turns his personal knowledge of the country to excellent account. These papers are admirable specimens of descriptive writing of the best kind, and suggest the reflection that, if it had not been Sir Richard Temple's good fortune to be a great Anglo-Indian administrator, he would have made an invaluable special correspondent of a newspaper. His literary style, if I may venture to say so, has greatly improved since he came home and is now so crisp, fresh, and sparkling that one can read his writings with the greatest pleasure.

The publication of the first two volumes of the Life of Lord Lytton, the novelist, which his son, the late Viceroy of India, has been busily engaged upon for some time past, will take place next week. This will be the most interesting literary event of the season.

The report of the P. and O. Company for the year ended September 30 last shows a nominal net income of £212,310, out of which the directors have paid a dividend of 7 per cent., with 6 per cent. added from the underwriting account. This is a very satisfactory balance sheet, considering the extraordinary depression in freights which has prevailed for some time past, and is still increasing. It would be easy to show that the real profits made by the company were very much larger even than this dividend would seem to show. Thus we have:—

Surplus for the year	£212,310
Bonus on underwriting..........................	29,000
Written off value of fleet	289,476
New suspense account	70,000
Increase of repair account	48,000
	£648,786

The fleet has now been written down to the value of £16-14 a ton, or £1 a ton less than it was valued at three years ago, while simultaneously an aggregate tonnage of about 40,000 has been added in the form of new ships, and most of the old ships have been thoroughly refitted. The new 5,000 ton ships, one of which has just been launched, are to be lighted with the electric light.

Nothing certain is yet known as to the result of the negotiations between the English shipowners and M. de Lesseps; but the repeated and prolonged conferences lead one to hope that the terms of a satisfactory arrangement will at last be settled.

I went yesterday to a meeting of the East India Association to hear a paper read by a Mr. Kimber on "Railway Policy in India." To my surprise I found that Mr. Kimber is the well-known solicitor who became famous through taking up the cause of the Claimant. His paper, very vigorously written and well delivered, showed that he had studied the question carefully; and in his reply at the close of the discussion he displayed remarkable debating power. But one could not help asking, *Que diable allait il faire dans cette galère?* What was the real motive of his paper? I thought it my duty, being pressed, to protest against the statement that many persons have begun to think India would be better off under Russian rule, and I also argued, with regard to Mr. Kimber's plea for bringing Indian princes and European capitalists face to face, and letting them make their own arrangements for raising railway capital, that it would never do to let India take the place of Egypt as the happy hunting ground of all the greedy speculators of Europe and America. Mr. Kimber seemed to be particularly well-informed about a certain "collective guarantee" which certain native princes are willing to give to capitalists who will help them. The main contention of the paper, that it is a scandalous thing to have railway extension in India brought to a stop by the inaction of the Government, is reasonable enough. Mr. Kimber instanced the case of the delay in sanctioning new railways in the Nizam's territory; but I hear on very good authority that the India Office has actually passed the scheme of a City syndicate, headed by Sir John Strachey, for making a line from Hyderabad down the valley of the Godavery to the Bay of Bengal, and another northwards to Chanda. This would appear to be a rival scheme to that which Mr. Kimber spoke of. It seems odd that such a scheme should have gone successfully through the ordeal of the India Office, while some mysterious influence still blocks the way with regard to such far more important lines as the Jhansi-Bhopal, as the direct railway from Nagpore to Calcutta. But the explanation of course is that General Strachey is the drag on the coach at the India Office. He has only sanctioned the Hyderabad scheme because the syndicate has gone in for the metre gauge. No broad gauge line gets a good word from him. I don't wonder that the Secretary of State, driven to despair, has resolved to submit the whole public works policy of India to a Committee of the House of Commons. The India Office has shown itself capable of doing nothing but stopping all progress whatever. Let us have the broad lines of an intelligible railway policy laid down by Parliament, instead of being exposed to the caprices of men who care more for the gratification of their own crotchets than for the good of India.

J. M. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, Mr. Thorburn, the retiring chairman, presiding. There was a large attendance of members. The chairman moved that the report (which appeared in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*) should be adopted, and that the members of the retiring Committee should receive the thanks of the Chamber for their attention to its interests during the year of office now closed. In the course of his remarks, he dwelt at considerable length upon the various subjects which had engaged the attention of the Chamber during the year, alluding especially to the question of the extension of railways and that of the reduction of the grain rates. He strongly advocated the construction of new railways on the broad gauge plan and the substitution of the present narrow gauge lines by broad gauge railways. He regretted that there should be any soreness on the part of the members in regard to the tonnage scale question, and hoped it would be dealt with in such a way that ill-feeling would die out. Alluding to the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, he said it had been so modified and pared down as to be almost invisible. Though he did not wish to see the Bill become law. He thought the present opposition was not creditable. Mr. Forbes Adam, who seconded the proposition, also advocated the extension of railways on the broad gauge plan. In reference to the Jurisdiction Bill, he said it was painful to him to hear of the unworthy and reprehensible language in regard to the natives that characterised the speeches of the leaders of the opposition in Calcutta. Native gentlemen who had qualified themselves by home examinations, and had worked up through various grades until they had become sessions judges and district magistrates, might, he thought, be safely accorded full powers. The report was then adopted. On the motion of Mr. Forrest, who also spoke strongly in favour of railway extension, Major Conway Gordon was elected an honorary member of the Chamber.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BAKER PASHA AND THE SOUDAN TROUBLES.

CAIRO, Dec. 18.

Baker Pasha, who has been appointed to the supreme command in the Soudan, started for Suakim to-day.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The British Government have advised the Egyptian Government not to try and reconquer the Soudan. No British or Indian troops will in any case be sent thither, but, if necessary, the Mediterranean Squadron will go to Alexandria to guarantee the maintenance of order.

THE FENIANS IN LONDON.

Owing to Fenian threats, precautionary measures have been taken to guard London Bridge, Newgate, and Hawarden Castle.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, announces that Earl Granville is ready, if asked, to mediate between France and China.

THE TONGKING CREDIT.

PARIS, Dec. 18.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day approved of the credit of twenty million francs on account of the Tongking expedition.

THE IMPERIAL PRINCE OF GERMANY.

ROME, Dec. 18.

The Imperial Prince of Germany had a most cordial interview of an hour's duration with the Pope to-day.

THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 18.

H. M. Troopship Jumna arrived here from Bombay to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The Bombay mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Dec. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, Dec. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Dec. 19.

Mail-steamer Brindisi, from Bombay, arrived.
Extra mail-steamer Carthage, from Aden, arrived.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.
The London Cotton market has been quiet.
Fair Dhollera .... 4d.
The Manchester market has been quiet and easier.

7 lb. Shirtings	5-4½
8½ lb. do.	6-4½
40's Mule Twist	0-9⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ „ „	82⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
3½ „ Sterling Loan	102⅝
4½ „ French Rentes	104½
Bar Silver	50⅝

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.
Arrival—Brenda.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(December 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, Dec. 18.

10 p.m	69·6

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

6 a.m.	69·5
10 a.m.	75·5
2 p.m.	81·1
4 p.m.	82·8

At the meeting of the Town Council yesterday, the further consideration of the Municipal budget for the year 1884-85 was proceeded with. The Acting Municipal Commissioner, who had to prepare the budget in the absence of Mr. Ollivant, had estimated the expenditure under the head of "assessment and collection department" at a total of Rs. 1,49,054. But the Municipal Commissioner was of opinion that this sum would not be sufficient for the proper working of a most important department of the Municipality, and suggested that the estimate should be increased by a sum of Rs. 16,530. With the exception of Mr. Nowrozjee, the Council agreed to the proposal of the Commissioner, and passed the expenditure at a total of Rs. 1,65,590. After sanctioning some other items of expenditure, the Council adjourned until Saturday.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught returned to Meerut on the 15th instant, accompanied by Lord and Lady Downe, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, and Messrs. Porter and Scott.

Professor Monier Williams was a passenger from Brindisi in the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Lombardy, which arrived in Bombay yesterday morning.

We see that Sir W. Wedderburn returns to India by the s.s. Surat, leaving Brindisi on the 31st Dec.

Several changes took place yesterday in the High Court appointments. Sir Charles Sargent, who returned to Bombay by the mail-steamer, resumed charge of the office of Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Kemball, who also returned by the same steamer, relieved Mr. Justice Birdwood, who reverts to his appointment as Judicial Commissioner in Sind. Mr. Justice Latham, being relieved by Mr. Justice Bayley, reverted to the Bar, and will act as Advocate-General during the absence of Mr. Marriott, who goes home on leave of absence.

The Calcutta *Statesman* is about to introduce "a great reform into the Anglo-Indian press" by coming out as a one-anna paper. But it tried the experiment before and had to give it up. The time was "hardly ripe for the experiment," but now it will be tried again "provisionally." We wish our Calcutta contemporary every success in its career; but we have not the slightest hesitation in predicting that it will either have to give up the "reform" in question or to die the death of the penniless in a very limited number of months. The experiment has been tried very frequently, and always with the same result, which follows naturally from the conditions of the problem to be solved.

The Bishop of Calcutta, speaking at the prize distribution at St. James's School on Saturday, is reported to have said distinctly that he had the best reason for knowing that the disabilities imposed upon Roorkee students of European descent are to be removed. This he knew from personal intercourse with the highest authorities both in India and England.

The Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad is laid up with paralysis, and is now under the medical treatment of Dr. Shircore, Civil Surgeon of Moorshedabad. His Highness has also Hakim Golam Nobi Khan of Calcutta.

The *Pioneer* :—"The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, who is, not without reasonable warrant, supposed to have been wire-pulling industriously amongst the old Sikh Chiefs in the Punjab, has been pleased to defer his projected visit to India until next month. It is, however, perfectly well understood in official circles at home that under no circumstances will he be permitted to come out."

Sir James Fergusson would appear to have been made very welcome at the Viceregal Court during his brief visit to Calcutta, according to the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*, who writes :—"I have heard it stated that Lord Ripon has a very lively sense of the fairness Sir James has shown in abstaining from any attempt to aid his party at home by adding to the Viceroy's embarrassments over the Ilbert Bill. It is the fact that Sir James has sunk the question of party altogether over this Bill, and it is a fact that does him great credit. As a good Scotchman, too, I am confident that, with all of us here, Sir James cordially disapproved of the public insult offered to the Viceroy at the Calcutta St. Andrew's Dinner. If I had thought it worth while, I might have mentioned in my last letter that the Chairman at our St. Andrew's Dinner evoked 'loud cheers' for the Viceroy, by the simple and pertinent remark that, however much some of them might differ from him, they delighted to do him honour as the representative of the Queen in India."

Mr. Stanley is said to be on the point of returning to Europe, owing to certain difficulties which have arisen between himself and the African Association Committee. It seems that Mr. Stanley intends to defend himself in person against the accusations brought against him of indiscretion and impatience in his dealing with the natives.

The authorities of the Royal Geographical Society are now sanguine that Mr. Joseph Thomson will reach the Victoria Nyanza. Their latest intelligence of him from Zanzibar, as mentioned at the recent meeting of the society, was to the effect that he had got as far as Lake Naivash, which was the extreme point reached by Mr. Fisher, the German explorer. The latter, however, turned back after getting so far, whereas it is well known to have been Mr. Thomson's resolution not to recede if he received no serious opposition from native chiefs. There is now little or no fear of any such obstruction.

The preliminary arrangements for holding the International Health Exhibition, London, 1884, which, it will be remembered, was announced by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at the closing of the International Fisheries Exhibition, are now completed. Her Majesty the Queen has consented to be the Patron, and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is President and Chairman of the General Committee. The Executive Council, who have been appointed directly by H. R. H., are as follows :—

Chairman—His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

Vice-Chairman—Sir James Paget, Bart., F.R.S.

Edward Birkbeck, Esq., M.P.	Ernest Hart, Esq.
George Buchanan, Esq., M.D.	Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P.
Sir F. Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.M.G.	Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P.
Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I.	G. V. Poore, Esq., M.D.
The Marquis of Hamilton.	Sir John Rose, Bart.

Secretary—Edward Cunliffe-Owen, B.A.

The prospectus, which has been published, sets forth as the object of the Exhibition the illustration, in as vivid and practical a manner as possible, of food, dress, the dwelling, the school, and the workshop, as affecting the conditions of healthful life, and also the bringing into public notice the most recent appliances for elementary school teaching and instruction in applied science, art, and handicrafts. The influence of modern sanitary knowledge and intellectual progress upon the welfare of the people of all classes and all nations will thus be practically demonstrated, and an attempt will be made to display the most valuable and recent advances which have been attained in these important subjects.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphed an account of the rupture between Sir James Fergusson and the Judges, with the remark :—"It is stated that Sir James Fergusson means to refer the matter to the Secretary of State. The general feeling is that he showed a great want of tact, and a deplorable spirit of meddling."

The Lord Mayor has received from a Parsee firm of merchants the following letter :—"3, Great Winchester-street, London, E. C., Nov. 22, 1883.—My Lord Mayor,—As to-day the son of our beloved Lady Sovereign the Queen and Empress will lay the foundation-stone of the new hospital at Bombay, towards which my dear old father has contributed the sum of £12,000, and, in accordance with the time-honoured custom among the Parsees to commemorate such joyful events with some act of charity, I think I cannot do better than enclose your lordship a cheque for 100 guineas (£105) for the poor-box, to be distributed among the deserving poor of this City, in which both myself and my wife have spent thirteen years in safety and unmolested. I feel confident I could not have placed this small sum in better hands than those of your lordship for its distribution.—I beg to remain, my Lord Mayor, your humble servant, D. P. Cama."

The Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—"The appointment to the Shrievalty of Bombay has been made, and a light-hearted newspaper hastens to assure us that it has been received with universal satisfaction. I take leave to differ from that statement, and I will add that a perusal of the list of recent appointments among Europeans to the dignified office of Sheriff of Bombay has confirmed in my mind the misgivings I expressed as to the principle, or want of principle, on which successive Governors of Bombay have dealt with a piece of patronage which ought no longer to be left in their hands. The list of nine includes four insolvents, and one gentleman who has left us for good because, if he were to come back, he would be liable to prosecution for an offence against public morality which the law of India, in that more enlightened than the law of England, makes a criminal offence. The new Sheriff, I am bound to repeat, had in my opinion no valid claim to the distinction which has been thrust upon him, but he may be condoled with in being publicly sent to march through Coventry with such a ragged lot as that held up to our admiration by the paper which defends his appointment. Meanwhile the city of Bombay might do worse than agitate for a transfer of this appointment into their own hands, or the abolition of a distinction which Sir James Fergusson and his predecessors have done their best to make, from any public point of view, worthless."

Mr. Horace G. Walpole, C.B., Clerk to the Indian Council, has been appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

Westminster Abbey, the Dean has stated, as the resting place of famous men, is now full; and unless some means be adopted for increasing the accommodation no more burials can take place there. The last two famous men interred in the Abbey were Darwin and Spottiswoode.

It is stated in the *Court Circular* that during the Queen's stay at Balmoral Her Majesty's health has improved considerably; her walking powers are in a great measure restored, but the Queen cannot yet take long walks, or stand long, or go up steep stairs, and this has prevented Her Majesty from attending Divine service at all at the parish church of Crathie this year.

A St. Petersburg telegram to the *Cologne Gazette* states that three young ladies of the Imperial Court, one of whom is a countess, have been arrested in connection with the revolutionary party.

The man named Woolf, who is charged with an attempt to blow up the German Embassy, was brought up on remand at Bow street on November 29, together with Edward Bondurand. The case stated by Mr. Poland was that the two prisoners and Louis Bondurand, who has not been apprehended, had plotted to explode a canister of gunpowder at the Embassy, and at the same time each of them was communicating with the police authorities at Scotland-yard, in the hope of obtaining a substantial reward for informing against his confederates. The prisoners were remanded for a week.

Baron Nordenskjold is understood to be contemplating as his next adventure in exploration a voyage to the South Pole in 1885. This expedition would cost at least £200,000, as a ship of special construction would have to be built for its purposes.

A telegram from Philadelphia, Nov. 25, to the *Times*, states :—"President Arthur and the Cabinet held on Friday and yesterday protracted sittings to consider the relations between France and China. The deliberations resulted in the drafting of full instructions to the Admiral commanding the American squadron in Chinese waters, indicating the course which he is to pursue for the protection of American interests, if hostilities should ensue. These instructions were cabled to him by the Secretary of State. The details of them have not transpired."

To the date the mail left—Nov. 30—the weather in England was unusually mild for the season. A London paper says :—"The weather, in spite of some contradictory reports from the provinces, is generally very mild still, and the thrushes were singing merrily the other morning in the suburbs. The best proof of the mildness of the weather is the lateness of some of those visitors who usually leave us in the autumn. The landrail has been seen both in Lancashire and Berkshire, but then some people maintain that he will occasionally stay the whole winter through if he finds himself in exceptionally snug quarters. But it is undoubtedly late for cockchafers to be humming through the air at South[illegible]. In London some evenings this week have been distinguished by sunsets of extraordinary splendour, and any one coming up west through the city may have seen the tall warehouses transfigured in the glowing red."

The committee of the Shipowners' Association assembled on Nov. 29, at the offices of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Leadenhall-street, and further discussed the details incidental to the management and tariff dues of the Suez Canal. Among those present were Mr. Sutherland, the chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Company; Mr. Dawes and Mr. Mackinnon, of the British India Steam Shipping Company; Mr. Anderson, of the Orient Line; Mr. Jenkins, M.P., of the Shire Line; Mr. Westray, of the Ducal Line; Mr. Laing, chairman of the Chamber of Shipping; Mr. Macgregor, of the Glen Line; Mr. Harrison, of the Harrison Line, Liverpool; Mr. John Glover, Mr. Donkin, and other gentlemen. M. Charles de Lesseps, the representative of the Suez Canal Company took an active part in the discussion. It is understood, the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Nov. 30 says, that the negotiations, on the whole, are proceeding satisfactorily.

The trial of the Marquis de Rays and his accomplices for having by alleged fraudulent representations induced 1,000 persons to go out in unsound ships to the colony of Port Breton, from which only seventy returned alive, began before the Paris Correctional Tribunal on November 27. It is expected to last three days a week until the middle of December. Several of the defendants have disappeared, but eleven who were at large on bail surrendered. Dr. Baudoin, who was surgeon to the expedition, has published a book on the subject. He says that many of the Marquis de Rays's emigrants were eaten by cannibals.

Lord Hartington's reference on November 27 to the affairs of the Soudan (which we reproduce elsewhere) the *Pall Mall Gazette* considers eminently satisfactory. "He deprecated alarm, and stated that he did not attach much importance to the fear of an invasion of Egypt. If the Mahdi marched northward there were many points in the valley of the Nile easily defensible with a small force. The chief danger which he fears is the effect of the Mahdi's success on the minds of the Egyptians, and until it is seen how far that disturbing force extends our troops will remain in Cairo. As for the future of the Soudan, Lord Hartington spoke with characteristic reserve, but it is evident that in his opinion the attempt of a province less than Belgium to hold an empire larger than India is a task that the Khedive will do well to abandon."

Those who are alarming themselves and their neighbours by dreadful pictures of the Mahdi in full march on Cairo and Alexandria will do well, the same paper remarks, to note that M. de Lesseps, who knows something about Egypt, entirely scouts the idea that the Nile Delta is in any danger. "If the Mahdi attempted to cross the desert," said M. de Lesseps, "his army would lose all cohesion. If unopposed he might get to the confines of Upper Egypt, but with an army that would be the source of its own destruction. Artillery would then finish it."

Probably no newspaper correspondent had a more erratic career than Edmond O'Donovan, of the *Daily News*, who was with Hicks Pasha in the Soudan. An official in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, an auxiliary in Sir Bernard Burke's department, and one, too, who took part in the installation of the Duke of Connaught as a Knight of St. Patrick, an officer in the Foreign Legion of France, a lecturer on military chemistry in New York, a wanderer with the Carlists—he fulfilled almost all the varied functions of one of Lever's heroes. Mr. Edmond Yates, writing in the *World*, says that one of his notions at starting for the Soudan was to attach himself, if possible, to the Mahdi, and possess himself of his ideas. He had a great ambition to travel in Tibet, and used to say that he would realise one of the dreams of his existence if he succeeded in effecting an introduction between the Grand Llama and a bottle of real old Dublin whisky. Although his father was an accomplished Gaelic scholar, and drew a pension from the Civil List in that capacity, it is singular that the explorer of Merv, who was a good Oriental linguist, never could master the Irish. The *Daily News* has, it is stated, sent out Mr. John Macdonald (formerly of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore) as special correspondent to Upper Egypt and the Soudan. He will go at once to Suakim, and endeavour, if possible, to ascertain the fate of Mr. O'Donovan.

It is officially notified that Commander Charles Johnstone, of Her Majesty's ship Dryad, has been promoted to the rank of Captain in Her Majesty's Fleet, for his services in Madagascar.

MILITARY NEWS.

Sir Donald Stewart and Staff will leave Calcutta by steamer for Madras on the 6th of January, thence proceeding direct to Bangalore for the camp of exercise. When the manœuvres are over His Excellency will visit Secunderabad, and possibly Poona, returning to Calcutta early in February.

A correspondent writes from Belgaum :—"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff are expected to arrive in Belgaum from the Kanara District on the 20th instant, on a tour of inspection in the Southern Mahratta Country. A review of all the troops in garrison will be held about the end of the present week, after which His Excellency proposes visiting Dharwar, Kolhapur, and Kaladghi. General regret is felt here at the approaching departure of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, who leave early next month *en route* to England. During its three years' stay in Belgaum this fine regiment has been universally liked in the station, and has won golden opinions from the natives as well. Both officers and men will be very much missed by all classes. Their splendid band has been a prominent feature of all our social entertainments, and will long be remembered as one of the best that ever visited it."

General William Gustavus Brown, late of the 24th Regiment, and colonel of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles (83rd Regiment), died on Nov. 27, suddenly, at Sydenham. He served throughout the Punjab campaign, and was present with the 24th Regiment at the passage of the Chenab and the battles of Sadoolapore and Chillianwallah, where he was wounded. As major of the 29th Regiment he served at the battle of Gujerat, for which he received the medal with two clasps.

Captain Thackwell, the Royal Fusiliers, is a probationer for the Army Pay Department.

The following appointments have been made in the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps :—Captain William Innes to be Major-Commandant, *vice* T. Hindmarsh, resigned; Lieutenant Walter Raleigh Haughton to be Captain, *vice* W. Innes; and Mr. Charles Foster Chadburn to be Lieutenant, *vice* Haughton.

The services of Lieutenant G. E. Bryant, Royal Engineers, have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant Broughton, 2nd Battalion the Dorsetshire Regiment, has joined the Pay Examiner's Office, Bengal, for the second portion of his preliminary training for the Army Pay Department.

Major Teale, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has been granted one month's privilege leave.

The *Pioneer* says :—"The presidential army system, like many other time-honoured abuses, seems destined to flourish for an indefinite period. Some four months ago the Indian Government fired a parting shot at it in the form of a despatch, in which all the objections raised by the India Office to the recommendations of the Reorganization Commission were once more demolished. But the shot was only fired in despair. The fate of the reforming scheme had already been practically decided, and now, we are told on good authority, it has been formally abandoned."

Military Examination.—The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee, which will assemble in the New Secretariat, at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 7th January, for examination in the native languages :—Hindoostani Higher Standard.—Lieut. A. A. Garvis, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, (attached to 20th N. I.); Lieut. S. H. Godfrey, Royal West Surrey (attached to 24th N. I); Lieut. W. H. P. Plomer, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieut. S. C. Gough, Hampshire, (attached to 5th Bengal Cavalry); Lieut. Hon. H. A. Lawrance, 17th Lancers; Lieut. H. L. Pennell, King's Dragoon Guards (attached to C. I. Horse); Lieut. C. H. Woodhouse, Royal Sussex (attached to 10th N. L. I.); Lieut. A. T. H. Newnham, Yorkshire (attached to 10th N. L. I.); Lieut. G. A. S. Dupuis, North Staffordshire; Lieut. D. J. T. O'Brien, Manchester (attached to 14th Sikhs); Lieut. C. D. Cottrell, R. A. No. 1 Mountain Battery; Lieut. E. J. Carter, York and Lancaster (attached to 9th N.I.); Lieut. P. Holland, Duke of Cornwall's L. I. (attached to 9th N. I.); Lieut. M. T. Shewan, Royal Marines (attached to 14th N. I.); Lieut. H. Cowper, Leicestershire (attached to 14th N. I.); Lieut. R. B. Coke, Welsh (attached to 14th N. I.); Lieut. C. F. Grantham, East Yorkshire; Captain T. E. Rowan, 1st Brigade R. A. Persian High Proficiency.—Lieut. A. H. Wilmer, 19th Punjab N. I. Urdu Degree of Honour.—Lieut. E. C. Cox, 14th N. I. Urdu, High Proficiency.—Lieut. H. T. Kenny, Royal M. Fusiliers (attached to 1st Lancers). Persian Higher Standard.—Lieut. A. Beale, 7th N. I. Persian Lower Standard.—Lieut. G. L. Melliss, 8th N. I.

THE SOUDAN.

REPORTED MUTILATION OF GENERAL HICKS.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following special telegrams from its London Correspondent :—

16th Dec.

A camel-driver, who accompanied General Hicks's force, confirms the accounts of the fate of the army. All perished excepting thirty-seven prisoners.

17th Dec.

The Berberine Arabs report that General Hicks was captured on the second day of the battle. His hands were cut off, and he was afterwards hacked to pieces.

Three thousand Egyptians laid down their arms; treachery among the Egyptian officers is suspected.

The camel-driver asserts that General Hicks and a body of the Egyptian army were surprised in a forest, searching for wells. After the long engagement which ensued, the rebels charged and were successful.

We learn from the London papers received yesterday that upon confirmation of the destruction of Hicks Pasha's force reaching Cairo, it was at once resolved to despatch an expeditionary force to the Soudan, the command of which has been given to Baker Pasha. This little army will consist of some 2,000 men, and will proceed as soon as possible. It is Baker Pasha's intention to open up the road to Sinkat, Toka, and Berber with 500 mounted men. Colonel Sartorius has left Cairo in command of two thousand five hundred men of the gendarmerie *en route* for Souakim, accompanied by Majors Harmigton and Giles, who will receive the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The soldiers of the Egyptian army will perform the duties of the gendarmerie during their absence. It is said that 6,000 Bedouins will accompany the gendarmes. The Turkish contingent of gendarmerie, 200 horses and 300 foot, left Cairo on Wednesday. The *Standard's* correspondent says that the men answered the call in a very creditable manner. A *Daily News* telegram states a hundred men, who considered service in the Soudan to be contrary to their engagement, were discharged, and their places supplied by Arabs. An Alexandria telegram says that 6,000 Bedouins and 800 Anatolians have been enlisted for service in the Soudan. Sir Evelyn Baring, after ascertaining the views of the Khedive and the Egyptian Government, advised the British Government to postpone the evacuation of Cairo by the British troops pending the development of events.

News from Khartoum.

The panic at Khartoum is increasing, owing to rumours that the Mahdi, at the head of a large force, is advancing close to the town after having cut off all supplies of grain. "We have not," says one correspondent at Khartoum, "food for more than a month, and only 2,000 men to defend nearly four miles of lines. It is perfectly useless to attempt to hold this place, where the population is a slumbering volcano. The cliffs overhanging the river at Sabalake are held by the rebels." One account says :—"At the instance of the acting Governor-General of the Soudan, Brigadier-General Haidar Pasha and Colonel Cotterel, all three of whom are at Khartoum, the Khedive has telegraphed ordering the evacuation of the military posts on the Blue and White Niles. The troops from the former will be concentrated at Sennaar, and those from the stations on the White Nile at Khartoum. By these dispositions the garrisons of Sennaar and Khartoum will be each raised to a strength of 4,000 men. If necessary, Sennaar is to be abandoned, and the troops withdrawn thence are to be added to the garrison of Khartoum. The three officers named above are directed to concert together for the adoption of defensive measures.

The Vienna Press publishes a letter from an adjutant of Hicks Pasha, Major Alfred von Seckendorff, to his relations at Vienna, dated the 22nd of September, from the camp at Duem. Major von Seckendorff says that the Mahdi was in possession of 15,000 good breechloaders, 14 guns, and a numerous and excellent cavalry. His people, too, were roused by fanaticism, and would fearlessly ride to their death. Hicks Pasha had 10,000 men, 6,000 camels, and many packhorses and mules. The latter necessarily impeded the advance into a desert without water. The writer concluded with the following words :—"In case of defeat not a soul of ours will return, and Khartoum and the entire Soudan will then be irretrievably lost, since all believe that the Mahdi is the Messiah." A letter which has been received from the Austrian Consul at Khartoum estimates Hicks Pasha's force at 6,000 infantry, 4,000 Bashi-Bazouks, 500 horses, 5,500 camels, 4 Krupp and 10 mountain guns, and 6 Nordenfeldts.

The disguised Copt who escaped from the destruction of the Egyptian army in the Soudan has stated, in cross-examination at Khartoum, that he was allowed to escape only upon making profession of the Moslem faith. He further says that the massacre was not so universal as at first believed, those soldiers of the Egyptian Army who were so disposed being allowed to join the Mahdi. There is reason to believe that agents and emissaries of the Mahdi, who are in full communication with him, are now busy in the large towns and throughout Upper Egypt; and a general rising is feared. The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* says :—I fear there is little doubt that Mr. O'Donovan was killed. It is reported that Mr. Vizetelly was sketching at a distance, and was taken prisoner. There is no certainty. It is mere conjecture. The conductors of the *Graphic* are still without information as to Mr. Frank Vizetelly. In the last letter received from him, which bore the Alexandria postmark of October 27, Mr. Vizetelly wrote :—"Mr. Power, who came out to the Soudan as Mr. O'Donovan's secretary, and to act as special artist to the *Pictorial World* has been sent back to Khartoum, it being found that he is unable to stand the excessive fatigue and heat. General Hicks declined to allow him to accompany the column owing to his wretchedly weak condition.

The *Times* publishes the following telegrams from its correspondents in Egypt :—

KHARTOUM, Nov. 27.

The position is unchanged.
The authorities are sending to the Blue Nile for corn.
No details of the disaster have yet reached us.
The Consuls are leaving.

CAIRO, Nov. 29.

In reply to a telegram from Sir Evelyn Baring to Colonel Coetlogon asking for the exact basis of the painful news recently telegraphed, the latter replies that his last news direct from Hicks Pasha is dated 56 days back; that during that period continual favourable reports reached Khartoum for some time: and that on these ceasing to arrive, sundry persons were sent by himself and by the authorities to obtain information. Of these emissaries one only returned—a member of a family which had been continually loyal to the Government—who alleges that his father and brothers were with Hicks Pasha. He reports that he saw with his own eyes the Egyptian guns in the hands of the rebels, and also witnessed a religious ceremony held in honour of the victory—further describing Mr. Vizitelly as the one European saved.

The other report, it is added, comes from a Copt, formerly a clerk to the Egyptian Government at El-Obeid. He became the prisoner of the Mahdi upon the fall of that place, but pretended to undergo a conversion. He escaped in the disguise of a dervish, and in spite of threats of punishment if he speaks untruly, he persists in declaring that he saw with his own eyes a three days' battle, resulting in the annihilation of the Egyptian army, with the exception of Mr. Vizitelly and 50 soldiers who were absent from camp. Colonel Coetlogon also says that the news is believed by the tribes around, by the Europeans, and in the bazaars. This is the sole evidence on the one side.

Against it there is the fact that a Greek merchant urges his correspondent to continue to send merchandise, because he disbelieves the story. In spite of the above evidence, some high military authorities here maintain hopes, based on the absence of any confirmation of it from escaped Egyptians or from emissaries of the Mahdi, and by them the withdrawal of the garrisons of Shat and Duem is condemned as likely to imperil Hicks Pasha's position if he is still fighting.

Baker Pasha's force consists of 2,000 infantry including 100 Turks, 520 cavalry, including 80 Turks and 100 volunteers from the European Police. His object is to open the road from Suakin to Berber to assist the retreat of the Khartoum garrison to the latter place, and to intrench himself there, keeping the communication with Suakin open till ulterior plans have been formed.

It is desirable that the British Government should arrive at a definite policy respecting this question. If it persists in declining any responsibility, it cannot expect that Egypt will follow its advice. If advice be not given, it cannot object to Egypt following her own policy. That policy undoubtedly will be allowing matters to drift until England is compelled to extricate her.

As I hear that it has been telegraphed that Sir Evelyn Wood's soldiers are deserting, I desire emphatically to contradict this statement. Owing to the departure of the gendarmes, the soldiers, of the army will take their place. The necessary movement of the troops was interpreted by the men as implying that their destination was the Soudan, in spite of which no single desertion has occurred. This fact is considered a highly favourable sign. Some of the gendarmes refused to go and others deserted.

Colonel Fraser, of the Egyptian army, has gone to Upper Egypt, presumably in search of a "scientific" frontier.

The Egyptians having been slaughtered by the followers of the Mahdi, it might seem, at first sight, that this would create indignation here against the Mahdi. But every family that has lost a member considers him as sacrificed by the English policy. He was forced unwillingly to fight against good Moslems, for now enters the religious question.

If unsuccessful, the Mahdi is probably an imposter, but if successful the Mahdi must be the true Messiah. We must remember that questions concerning treachery, an equality of forces, and such considerations are beyond their comprehension. To them, thousands of Moslems, led by the victors of Tel-el-Kebir, have been cut to pieces by thousands of Moslems led by the Mahdi. The true religion triumphs after all. These views are not hypothetical, but are actually translated into words by the leading natives here, who cry "Then it seems that he is the true Mahdi after all."

With such a feeling at one's back, we have to consider how to meet the difficulties of the existing situation. If these meant simply the loss of the Soudan, one would be disposed only to regret the fearful sacrifice at which an unpalatable truth had been forced on the acceptance of the Egyptian Government. The Soudan would possibly ultimately prove remunerative at an expenditure of millions, but Egypt financially is unable t[illegible] them; and the *exploitation* of the co[illegible] and [illegible]try, unless with a view of stimulating the slave trade itself, will for many years be attended with purely philanthropic results. Abandoning the Soudan means free trade in slaves. Governing it according to English ideas means an expenditure of millions, while the present partial system means increased difficulties to the slave dealers, and consequently increased cost with increased hardships to the slaves.

But apart from the slave trade question, a further difficulty arises, in the nature of an enemy respecting no treaty, and of a country possessing no naturally defined frontier. The maintenance of Khartoum means the maintenance of Sennaar, its granary. To abandon Khartoum means to abandon Berber and Suakin, and to submit to indefinite depredations.

Meanwhile, I have reason to believe that Colonel Coetlogon will receive orders to hold Khartoum at all hazards; and that efforts will be made to reopen the line *via* Suakin and Berber.

CAIRO, Nov. 28.

A telegram from a Greek resident at Khartoum states that the army of Hicks Pasha, having been surrounded, fought for three days. There was a scarcity of water, and large numbers of the troops were killed. There is a possibility that some of the soldiers escaped by joining the Mahdi; but as regards the Europeans, and the efficiency of the Egyptians as an army of resistance, it is impossible to hope.

Commander Moncrieff was not taking reinforcements forward; he was accompanying the troops simply in his Consular capacity—probably in connexion with the slave trade, and his assailants were not necessarily adherents of the Mahdi.

Baker Pasha is opposed to taking Bedouins. He will move cautiously, accompanied by Messadarlia, who was formerly employed under Gordon Pasha, and will attempt to carry out conciliatory measures for the relief of Khartoum.

At the risk of repetition I must observe that discussions about abandoning the Soudan are futile. Its re-conquest may be a subsequent question; but the task at present is the definition and defence of Egypt's boundary. The Mahdi graphically describes his object as being to drive into the sea those who refuse to recognize his supremacy. Counselling the Khedive to abandon the Soudan is but cruel irony; like counselling the shepherds to come to terms with a wolf in the fold, by offering him half the flock.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 25.

Yesterday a more hopeful rumour with reference to the fate of Hicks Pasha and his army was circulated in Cairo; but it proved to be without foundation. It is proposed to send 2,000 gendarmes and 6,000 Bedouins to open communications with Khartoum, *via* Suakin and Berber. As a temporary measure, this may be the most feasible; but it is hardly possible to expect any success from such measures. The organization of the gendarmerie has been blamed for being of too military a character, but the error would appear to have some good points in its favour. If the operation be effected, it will only serve as a means of retreat for the Khartoum garrison, which the bulk of opinion deems it inadvisable to defend. The chances of any opposition being offered to the Mahdi on this line are, therefore, but faint, and where no opposition is made the territory may be considered as lost.

The Mahdi may, however, neglect Khartoum and Berber and strike across the desert to Dongola, where, with a slightly longer journey, he would be about 500 miles from Assouan, the First Cataract, and the limit of Egypt proper. Such a march would be dangerous with an enemy capable of taking prompt advantage of it, as it would render the invader liable to an attack from the rear, *via* Suakin. But the Mahdi is probably by this time assured that he need fear no opposition; and wherever he goes he leaves behind him converts to his success.

It is a totally mistaken idea to suppose that the question between him and Egypt is one of disputed territory, or one that can be settled by a surrender of the Soudan. His position is not that of an enemy to Egypt, but of a pretender to the universal allegiance of Islam. His military successes are producing a growing belief here in those pretensions, not confined to the least educated classes.

Every phase of the Egyptian question has been so complicated by the refusal to look the facts boldly in the face that it seems advisable to point out three alternative courses, regardless of consequences and objections to all—namely :—

First, the abandonment of all but Egypt proper, the establishment of a defensible frontier, and the maintenance of a special army for its defence, confining our interference with the slave trade to destroying the Egyptian markets for slaves.

Second, to allow the establishment of a separate Turkish province, with a well-defined frontier.

Third, the re-conquest of the Soudan with Indian troops.

The first two obviously imply an indefinite occupation of Egypt proper by a British force.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27.

The report of the defeat and destruction of Hicks Pasha's forces in the Soudan has produced a painful impression here, and causes uneasiness as to its future consequences in the countries immediately adjoining Turkey, as well as throughout the rest of the Sultan's dominions where the Arab population prevails. Although, from a religious point of view, the Mahdi is regarded as an impostor and adventurer, the check which he is reported to have given to the advance of troops under the command of British officers was not looked upon altogether with displeasure, because the presence of the English at all in Egypt, and the increased prestige which any success of the troops in the Soudan would have given to the British officers, were subjects distasteful to the Turks. But, on the other hand, should the fanatical followers of the Mahdi obtain a strong footing in the country, it is felt that, with the loose ties at present uniting the central Power at Stamboul with its distant possessions, where military operations present so many difficulties, there is danger that the influence of the Caliph may be diminished and some serious division arise in Mussulman allegiance through the increased pretensions of this successful upstart prophet, whose hold on the semibarbarous, fanatical tribes would thus become a disturbing element in the general unity of Islam, and tend to strengthen the existing disaffection of the Arabs in other regions nearer home. The Turkish Press has hitherto kept studied silence on the subject, the Mahdi being, as it were, ignored, and the insurrection considered only as one of the incidents so frequent in the regions concerned and not of sufficient importance to deserve attention here. But now an official communication appears in the local newspapers warning the public against exaggerated rumours concerning the number of adherents of a "certain individual, calling himself the Mahdi," and pointing out the ignorance of those who speak of them as hundreds of thousands, when it is evident that the population of these parts can scarcely admit of 1,000 or 2,000 misguided and imperfectly armed vagrants being in the field. It is added that the immense distance from the scene of action of any organized force prevents regular troops from dealing with them rapidly; while it tends at the same time to give free scope for the absurd reports respecting a victory of the insurgents, which are only imaginary and self-evident fables, not deserving of credence, and to which the Mussulman public is urged not to attach importance. The general tone of this note betrays the anxiety and annoyance now felt on the subject in Ottoman official circles.

Sir Samuel Baker, the great traveller, writes to the *Times* :—

Sir,—In your leading article, 23rd instant, you remark, "It is true that Ismail Pasha's ambitious schemes of conquest may have been the original cause of the struggle which has now assumed so threatening an aspect. That policy was nowhere condemned more strongly than in our columns."

I regret to differ in opinion, but as I had the honour to command the first expedition that was ever organized for the suppression of the slave trade in Central Africa by His Highness the Khedive Ismail Pasha, I can testify that no conquest was either attempted or effected of any country that was not already over-run by bands of slave-hunters; those brigands were beyond the reach of Egyptian law, and it became necessary to establish the Government in order to bring them within the power of the Khedive, and thereby relieve the natives from the enslavers.

The "schemes of conquest" were not the cause of the present revolt, which has been produced by a combination of causes—the suppression of the slave trade; the example of Arabi, and his escape from capital punishment after the revolt in Egypt; unjust taxation; and the general mal-administration of the Soudan by dishonest Mudirs. These favourable conditions rendered the advent of the Mahdi a welcome sign, and the futile military operations of ignorant commanders and worthless troops which were successively defeated raised his prestige to the rank of a divinely supported prophet.

General Hicks was instructed to operate against Sennaar and to prevent the rebels from crossing the White Nile into Kordofan. In this he was successful, but he subsequently received orders from the Minister of War to march upon El Obeid, about 220 miles inland upon the west, where he was to attack the Mahdi in his strongest position.

I always regarded this advance with grave misgiving, as it was fraught with dangers that were beyond control. It was well known that Egyptian troops could not be depended upon unless formed into a square to resist a close attack. With a line of march through deserts devoid of water or supplies, where 5,000 or 6,000 camels were required for transport, it would be impossible to protect so extended an array of animals without a force far in excess of the 7,000 men which formed the General's army. An attack upon the baggage train, which must have occupied at least four miles, would have effectually prevented the formation of a square, and the troops would have been thrown into confusion. Unless the enemy was too contemptible for consideration, their task was easy in such an inhospitable country—to fall back before the advancing army, destroying all wells, and driving off all herds, thus compelling the advancing force to consume their own supplies, wearing them out by a distress for water, until camels should die of thirst and men grow weak and thoroughly disheartened. As the invaders would penetrate inland the wells would be filled up in their rear and retreat prevented; when thoroughly demoralized by thirst and fatigue, the force would be led by faithle[illegible] guides into a preconcerted difficulty whe[illegible] the enemy would have occupied an impre[illegible]gnable position, and an attack would be made [illegible] would necessitate the format[illegible] upon all sides that surrounded, without a [illegible] of a square. Thus upon the defens[illegible] chance of escape, but forced must be fo[illegible]ve, without water, in a sun that destr[illegible] to be understood, the end would be [illegible]uction.

It is useless to criticize the past, but the present and future require the gravest consideration.

There are four routes from Egypt to Khartoum—by Suakin, or Massowah, *via* the Red Sea; and by Dongola, or the Korosko desert, *via* the Nile.

Suakin is a good port in 19deg. N. lat.—four days' steaming from Suez. It is 280 miles from Berber, through desert, with bad water at intervals of one or two days' camel march: in some places the wells are reached upon the third day. These wells are generally about 80ft. deep, and the water is raised by leather buckets of a primitive description. The water at Suakin is brackish and unwholesome, diarrhœa being the usual consequence. The passage of cavalry across this desert is difficult. Tanks must be pre-arranged and filled at the various wells before the horses shall arrive, otherwise a sufficient supply could not be drawn from the great depth. The first 80 miles from Suakin are mountainous. There are three separate routes across the hills, but a determined enemy could effectively defend them against an advancing force of superior numbers. The Arabs upon this route are Haddendowas, and have always been uncertain. At present the three passes must be considered as close, since the destruction of Commander Moncrieff's party. Berber is three days from Khartoum by fast steamer. Thus by actual travelling the distance would be from Suez to Suakin four days, ten across desert to Berber and three to Khartoum—total, 17 days—by far the fastest and best route, but now dangerous.

From Massowah the distance is immense, and must at present be quite impracticable, as it passes by Cassala, and then by crossing the Atbara through Kadarif joins the Blue Nile at Abot Harraz, about 150 miles from Khartoum.

These two routes by the Red Sea may be accepted as closed by the enemy. There remain the two Nile routes—*via* Dongola, and by the Korosko desert. By these alone can reinforcements be directed towards Khartoum at the present moment, and the difficulties are sufficiently important. The Nile boats reach Korosko between the First and Second Cataracts. The desert passage is 216 miles, without one drop of water, excepting that at Mourahd half-way to Abou Hamed. The bitter water of Mourahd can only be drunk by camels.

Abou Hamed is on the margin of the Nile, from which the desert route borders the river for 220 miles to Berber—436 miles from Korosko, which is about 650 miles from Korosko, through desert. In my opinion, the effect of Hicks's disaster will be quickly exhibited by a revolt in Dongola. The slave-hunting associations of Central Africa are chiefly composed of Dongolawas, commonly called "Danagla," and the slave caravans for Lower Egypt are accustomed to pass through in the rear of Dongola. If this province should revolt and the Jahleens of Berber and the Bishareens of the Korosko desert should combine, all communication will be interrupted between Cairo and Khartoum.

I do not indulge in the pessimist opinion that an immediate invasion of Egypt from the south is to be apprehended, as the deserts present enormous difficulties; but the Soudan wuuld be entirely in the hands of rebels, and such an example might be followed by ruinous results in Lower Egypt, where anarchy so recently prevailed.

It will be necessary to adopt precautions without delay. A large force should be stationed at Dongola and a fortified station should be occupied on the banks of the Nile opposite Berber. Such an arrangement would insure the route, as steamers can navigate the river between the Berber station and Khartoum. I would neglect all other routes for the present and concentrate the Government forces upon the Dongola district, which will serve two purposes—insuring quiet and sustaining communication with Khartoum.

Diplomacy will effect more than force with the Arabs of the deserts between Suakin, Cassala, Berber, &c. Cassala is a fortified position and can hold its own.

If England interferes, we should invite Abyssinia to occupy Massowah and to advance upon Gallabat and the Atbara River, accepting the latter as the actual frontier and giving Boghos to Abyssinia as a connexion with the port of Massowah. Such a development of Abyssinia would be distasteful to Egyptians, I acknowledge, but it would be deeply appreciated by the former, and the advance of the Abyssinians from the south-east would create a diversion that would paralyze any rebellious attitude of the desert Arabs.

It should not be forgotten that the Abyssinians can march with ease upon Khartoum by the rivers Rabat, Dinder, and Blue Nile from Gallabat, through a fruitful country, which I myself traversed in 1861. A movement upon the part of Abyssinia should only be encouraged in the case of extreme necessity, and the invitation should be by England, not by Egypt, which would imply distress. Abyssinia has long coveted a port as an outlet for her commerce, and much may be achieved by careful diplomacy upon her part.

Without yielding to unnecessary panic, the facts of the position must be fairly faced. No British troops should be sent to the unhealthy climate of the Soudan, neither should they occupy Suakin, where the water and intense heat must insure sickness. Egyptian troops can never be depended upon, and they are despised by the active enemy.

Khartoum may quickly be rendered impregnable, as it is protected on both flanks by the White and Blue Niles, and the possession of a dozen steamers will secure both rivers. The Dongola route being assured by a chain of stations and the wells protected by redoubts, there will be no danger of interruption, provided the troops shall be Soodanes (blacks), not Egyptians.

The winter season is approaching, when the climate will be favourable should it be determined to send Indian troops across the desert from Suakin. I should not advise the experiment unless the sheikhs of the Haddendowas and Bishareens could be secured beforehand and their co-operation rendered certain by hostages detained at Suakin.

I must beg you to excuse the length of this communication, but the matter is important, and a strange ignorance prevails respecting the Soudan. The northern limit commences at the First Cataract of Assouan; the southern is the Equator. This enormous territory is divided from Lower Egypt by arid deserts, impossible of access except by camel transport. To the south of those deserts the rainy zone is reached in latitude 15 deg., and the country would become a mine of wealth were it developed by railway communication from Suakin.

It is impossible to offer an opinion concerning such development without information respecting the policy of our Government upon which everything depends. Egypt cannot stand alone; the seeds of disruption have taken root. The Soudan was annexed by Mehemet Ali Pasha. The Equatrial provinces were annexed by His Highness Ismail Pasha the Khedive, whom I served for nearly five years to suppress the slave trade, he having risked a revolution in the Soudan by crushing that hateful institution in respect of British sentiment. General Gordon Pasha followed my footsteps and encountered every species of difficulty for the same object during nearly six years. These efforts must have been distasteful to the British Government as they were regarded in passive silence, and neither the Khedive nor his agents received the acknowledgement of thanks for the risks of a dangerous enterprise in the cause of common humanity. Hicks Pasha and his unfortunate officers have fallen and the Soundan will become a pandemonium of the slave trade. The defeat of an English General and the destruction of a British Consul (Moncrieff) will be regarded as a death blow to our interference in the Soudan. The slave-hunting will be revived in ten-fold horrors, and the work of General Gordon and myself will be utterly overthrown. The territories that we annexed are the only portions of Egypt that are prosperous. The Equatorial provinces under the able administration of Dr. Emin Bey (a German) are perfectly contented, free from slave-hunters, and the revenue leaves a favourable surplus. Steamers traffic upon the Albert Nyanza and success has rewarded our most sanguine anticipations. If ignorant and cowardly pessimists suggest the abandonment of the Soudan because we have suffered a reverse, they would destroy the entire fabric which was instituted by His Highness Ismail Pasha and would darken the first gleam of advancing civilization.

Let England declare a policy in Egypt, instead of weakening her own prestige and paralyzing the authority of the Khedive by interference without substantial aid. The fact of the bare announcement that we should withdraw our troops must have weakened the position of General Hicks and have strengthened the determination of the enemy. Orientals cannot comprehend a policy of stereotyped morality when they witness the retreat of the battalions. Your obedient servant,

November 24. Samuel W. Baker.

The *Standard* correspondent at Cairo telegraphed on Nov. 23 :—"A telegram received here from Mr. Power, the survivor from Colonel Hicks's army, who is at Khartoum, confirms the previous news of the disaster. He reports that at the first attack the Egyptian army was successful and that it was not until the enemy were believed to be routed that Colonel Hicks accepted the guidance of an emissary of the Mahdi, who led the army into a waterless defile, where they were attacked by overwhelming numbers and annihilated. Mr. Power adds that Major Coetlingan and himself are the only two Englishmen now left alive in the Soudan."

The *Times* thus clearly explains the British attitude towards the expedition :—

It is desirable, however, that all discussion of the question should start from an accurate conception of the attitude officially assumed by the Government towards the ill-fated expedition. That attitude has been from the first one of entire disapproval. The Government positively forbade any officer in the active service of Her Majesty from taking a commission under Hicks Pasha, and those who did so were, like himself, retired officers over whose movements the Government has no control. Hicks Pasha endeavoured to telegraph to the Egyptian Government through Sir Edward Malet, but was promptly informed that the British representative could not be the medium of communication. Although convinced that the expedition to the Soudan was a mistake, and that to retain control of that vast region is a task which the Egyptian Government should not attempt, it was difficult for our own Government consistently with its avowed policy to interpose an absolute veto. It will be seen from our Cairo correspondence this morning that the expedition to Kordofan was undertaken against the better judgment of Hicks Pasha himself, who vainly pointed out the difficulties of the campaign and the illusory nature of the advantages to be gained even by success. The obstinacy with which the Egyptian Government adhered to its scheme in face of the opposition of every one to whom it was bound to defer may be taken as a measure of its capacity to use the independence we have sought to bestow. Reluctance to carry out its behests extended even to the soldiers of the expedition, who were mostly men entitled to exemption from ordinary military service and dragged from their villages by force. In thus disregarding the advice of its officers, the representations of the British authorities, and the wishes of its people, the Government of the Khedive has

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shown the inveterate faults of Oriental rulers, and has brought upon its country the precise calamities by which they are usually punished.

The *Daily News* prints some extracts from a private letter from Mr. O'Donovan, dated "Camp of El Duem, on the White Nile, September 23":—

"Your letter was a long time in reaching me, meandering as I was out here among forests and deserts, far, far away from civilization. If you look at the map, you will see how far off I am, south of the point where the Blue and White Niles unite at Khartoum. We arrived here three days ago, after a twelve days' march, and are preparing to start again towards a place 230 miles in the interior to attack the Mahdi, Mahomet Achmet. We are eleven thousand strong, with no end of artillery and cavalry, but the enemy is double that strength and holds very strong positions. After to-morrow we march, and in six or seven days after expect to have a sanguinary engagement. All the expeditions which preceded us during the past two years have been defeated with disaster. Let us hope ours won't share the same fate.

MR. O'DONOVAN.

After referring to the death of an intimate friend, the letter continues:—"I am writing this under circumstances which bring me almost as near to death as it is possible to be without being under absolute sentence of execution or in those of some deadly malady; and yet I speak of poor as if I were going to live for ever. It would be odd if the next intelligence from this part of the world told that I too had gone the way of all flesh. However, to die even out here with a lance-head as big as a shovel through me, will meet my views better than the slow gradual sinking into the grave which is the lot of so many. You must know that here we are 1,500 miles away south of Cairo, in the midst of a wild almost unexplored country. The Egyptian army with which I am here camped on the banks of the Nile will have but one chance given them—one tremendous pitched battle. The enemy we have to meet are as courageous and fierce as the Zulus, and much better armed, and our army is that which ran away before a handful of British troops at Tel-el-Kebir. We are obliged to march in square, with our baggage and water camels, five thousand in number, in our midst, lest the enemy's cavalry surprise us. In this guise we can march only ten miles a day, for after twelve the heat becomes frightful, as we are not far from the Equator. Thus it takes us four days to get from one set of wells to another. Then perhaps when we get to where water ought to be we find the wells filled up with stones and earth, or mayhap rotting bodies of men and camels. Then we have to go right-about-face back again to where we came from, with the enemy's cavalry hanging on our flank all the time, and watching an opportunity to make a dash at us. You know I am by this time, after an experience of many years, pretty well accustomed to dangers of most kinds, even some extra. Yet I assure you I feel it terrible to face deadly peril far away from civilised ideas and where no mercy is to be met with, in company with cravens that you expect to see run at every moment, and who will leave you behind to face the worst."

The following appears in the *Times*:—Sir,—I send you extract of the last letter my cousin, Major Nathaniel Massy, A. D. C. to Hicks Pasha, wrote, and I think the date, September 30, is the latest I have seen published, therefore it may be of interest to your readers. I am, yours faithfully,

W. F. B. MASSEY-MAINWARING.

Barrington-grove, Burford, Oxon.

"Central Africa, Sunday, Sept. 30, 1883.

"This is a hasty line that I write to say I shall not be able to inform you what is going on, as we have received the order to-day that this is the last post, and that we shall now be cut off from the outer world for the next two months. The rebels, it is stated, are in great force, and it is expected that we shall have a hard tussle for it. We are not likely to have a battle for five or six days. We are now three marches from Duem Warnor, and I just caught the army in time to proceed. It is reported our friend the Mahdi has plenty of rifles and intends using them, also guns and rockets, &c., and that he is well prepared. However, time will show, and we shall see what the blood-thirsty old villain intends doing. Our food will get very short, but as out here eating is a bore, so on second consideration it wont matter. A few bits of dry biscuit in the morning and some meat or rice at 7, I find is plenty to preserve the body in a good state. The day before yesterday, I was honoured by a scorpion, who inserted his sting into my third finger; however, after drinking two lots of ammonia and bandaging it up and having it lanced, two hours saw me out of it. We lose both men and camels, generally to the number of thirty every march. I am again the General's A. D. C., and everything is all right and plenty to do. Our bedfellows here consist of scorpions, any quantity, and tarantula spiders. The latter's sting is considered by some worse than a scorpion's; also snakes occasionally. Brady, the General's servant, found one in his clothes. O'Donovan has just been in and brought a tarantula he found in his bed. Temperature 110 to 115, but nights cool. This is the last letter I have written to Europe."

THE BRITISH FORCE IN EGYPT.

THE detail of the composition of the Army of Occupation in Egypt will at the present moment be of interest. The artillery, four batteries, with 24 guns, consists of G Battery B Brigade Royal Horse, and I Battery 2d Brigade and Nos. 5 and 6 Batteries Scottish Division, numbering in all 451 officers and men; the Cavalry, the 19th Hussars, numbers 549 sabres; the Engineers (17th Company and 26th Field Company) muster 193 officers and men. The Infantry includes the 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment (35th), 772 officers and men; the 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders (42d), 789; the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders (75th), 641; the 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders (79th), 647; and the 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th), 617. With the detachment of the Commissariat and Transport and O. Company of the Ordnance Store Corps (together 389 officers and men), the total force at Cairo is 5,038 officers and men. At Alexandria, in Major-General Earle's command, there is the strongest battalion in Egypt, the 2d Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (46th), numbering nearly 800 officers and men; and a half battalion of the 1st Royal West Kent (50th), 358; another 400 of sundry corps bringing the total force at Alexandria to 1,549. A detachment of the Gordon Highlanders at Port Said—102 officers and men—bring the total force to 6,689—viz., 193 officers and 6,496 men, and 1,779 horses and mules. The troops under orders to leave Egypt are G Battalion B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, No. 5 Battalion 1st Brigade Scottish Division Royal Artillery, 19th Hussars, 26th Company Royal Engineers, 1st Sussex, 2d Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Cameron Highlanders and the half-battalion West Regiment.—*Times.*

THE TURKISH INTERVENTION IN EGYPT

HOBART PASHA writes to the *Times*:—

Sir,—Although His Majesty the Sultan did not think it expedient to answer the somewhat brusque question of your highly intelligent Special Correspondent as to why the Turkish Government refrained from taking part in the so-called pacification of Egypt, I can but think that in the interest of justice and fair play, the truth should be known so that His Majesty's reticence may not be construed into an acceptance of the justice of the complaint made against him.

I am in no way inspired or guided by any authority in this country, but I do not hesitate to challenge contradiction while stating that there never was a moment from the time that the joint Note was sent by England and France until the rebellion was crushed in which it was possible for the Turkish Government to have taken any active part in the suppression of the Egyptian revolution without incurring the risk of such loss of dignity to the sovereign power as would have quite paralyzed its action. In support of this statement I would mention that at the time the French and English fleets were lying at Alexandria, the French Ambassador publicly declared that no Turkish ships or troops would be allowed to take any part in Egyptian affairs on any consideration whatever. Afterwards, when the French fleet had left Egypt it is well known that a portion of the English squadron was told off to prevent Turkish ships or troops anchoring or landing in Egypt, until the Ottoman Government, after having accepted the proposed humiliating conditions in regard to their action, should have received special permission for their forces to do so. I may mention briefly some of those conditions—viz., that a limited number of men might land only on the coast between Alexandria and Port Said (a dead lee shore, on which the heavy fortifications, manned by rebels, formed an almost insurmountable obstacle to their doing so, even if the wind and weather permitted), and that after so landing the movements of the said troops were to be controlled by the orders of the English commanders.

It is true that negotiations which proposed somewhat more favourable terms were being carried on under the able guidance of Lord Dufferin at Constantinople when the news arrived of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, an event which put a stop to everything in the way of negotiation.

There can be no doubt of the undisguised satisfaction that was felt by the authorities in England, all through the crisis in Egypt, that the Turkish Government was prevented by the nature of the negotiations from sending troops there; but now to throw in the face of the Sultan the words "Why did you not send troops to act with us?" seems somewhat like adding "insult to injury." I believe that had a corporal's guard carrying the Turkish flag landed in Egypt, unfettered by humiliating conditions as to their action, the rebels would have laid down their arms. Ask the brave and honest English commanders if while panting for renown they did not from such an event. To say that, they feared the Turkish troops joining Arabi is too absurd. It is possible that something that I am ignorant of may have occurred during the negotiations at Constantinople, but I watched closely events as they passed, and honestly believe that I am stating facts. I saw from a respectful distance and impressed with a proper feeling of awe, the solemn conclave of Ambassadors sitting in conference on the Egyptian Question at Therapia, while the English Government was acting entirely independently of their propositions and decisions. Perhaps some freedom of action was proposed to the Turkish Government by that high assemblage, but I know that the feeling of *The Times*, that great arbitrator of public opinion, the opinion of the officers in command of the English army and fleets, and the feeling of English diplomacy in Egypt was, "keep out the Turks at all risks." I have always been of the opinion that the suspicion of foul play on the part of the Turks was as ungenerous an act to an old ally as it was unwarrantable. The action of the Turk in a friendly way with England would have given the latter a far better position in Egypt than she holds now, and would have prevented the wound she has inflicted on the Sovereign of Turkey and his Government (now happily nearly healed) from ever having been dealt.

In conclusion I would like to say one word as to the presence of British troops in Egypt, although I am aware that in so doing I shall be treading on very delicate ground.

The British Government appears to consider it still necessary to retain in temporary occupation of the country a few of its troops. Without in any way presuming to question the soundness of this policy, I would suggest as the surest means of securing the stability of the institutions that have been proposed for the government of Egypt by Lord Dufferin, that by the side of the side troops should be placed a picked body of Turkish soldiers, of whose loyalty there need be no doubt, and who will be only too glad to act with their old friends for the maintenance of order.—Your obedient servant.

HOBART PASHA.

Constantinople, Nov. 21.

ALLGED FRAUDS ON THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

MINA LEMPRY, *alias* Jury, whose name will be remembered in connection with the Tichborne case, and who had only just been discharged from prison, was charged before Mr. Vaughan at Bow-street on November 29 with obtaining money by fraud from his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and Lord Kilmorey.—Mr. Batchelor prosecuted.—Lord Kilmorey deposed that in November last year he was staying at Grosvenor-place, and saw the prisoner there. She was crying, and said her name was Ada Lempriere, but that she would be better recognised as Miss Gordon, companion to Lady Daley, wife of Sir Dominic Daley, Governor of South Australia at the time. The witness had visited there with the Duke of Edinburgh in 1867. She represented that she had married a clerk named Lempriere, who was engaged in Sir Dominic Daley's office. She mentioned circumstances that influenced the witness to credit her story, thought he could not remember her. She stated that she had four children, two boys and two girls; that the eldest boy was employed at a bank at Melbourne; that the two girls were left at Adelaide with her cousins; and that by the advice of her friends she and her husband and youngest child left Adelaide with a view of placing the other boy somewhere in England. She further represented that they had stayed at Alexandra, and lodged at an hotel on one side of the large square, which she described with great accuracy. She stated that on the afternoon of June 11 her husband, with the little boy and a friend or two, had, contrary to her wish, gone across the square to a restaurant to talk to some friends. She described the position of the restaurant with reference to an hotel where the witness had lodged. The description strongly impressed him as to the veracity of the story. She went on to say that a row took place in the streets, people running hither and thither; shots were fired, and Europeans ill-treated, and, among others, her husband and child were killed before her as she was at the window of the hotel. She averred that she and other visitors were hidden away in the cellars of the hotel for some ten days, where they suffered some very great privations but were supplied with the necessaries of life by charitable persons, who eventually shipped them to Malta, where she was laid up for some weeks with low fever and blood poisoning. Shortly afterwards she was conveyed by the same charitable agency to England, where she alleged that she had arrived a short time before she had met his lordship. She distinctly averred that she had been companion to Lady Daley at the time of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Melbourne, and brought so many circumstances back to the witness's memory, that he felt convinced she was the person she represented herself to be. He accordingly gave her £5. She enquired if she had any chance against the Government for the loss of her effects. The witness considered that she had no chance, but as he belived her story, he promised to give her letters to those who might assist her. He gave her a letter to Mrs. Gladstone, and another letter to Colonel Colville, detailing the above statements, and recommended the case to the Duke of Edinburgh's notice.

Colonel Colville, comptroller to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's household, deposed that he received the letter from Lord Kilmorey. He saw the prisoner, and during the interview she repeated the above statements, and the matter was referred to the Duke of Edinburgh, who directed £15 to be forwarded to the prisoner at an address in Hendon-place, Pimlico.

Evidence having been called to prove the prisoner lodged there, she was remanded.

MISS MARY ANDERSON AT LONG BRANCH.

A LONG low room in a rambling country-house on the shores of New Jersey, its wide bay-windows commanding the pretty wooded scenery of Long Branch. The golden rays pour in through the open windows, and fill the room with splendour. The walls are covered with portraits of eminent actors and actresses, living and dead; here and there a bust or statuette, a stage dagger on a velvet stand which once belonged to Sarah Siddons; while on chairs and sofas are lying editions of Shakespeare, and of the works of many another playwright. Seated at an organ is a young woman in the bloom of a singular beauty. She is dressed in a soft white cashmere robe, whose clinging folds display the graceful outlines of her full supple form. She wears no ornament, and the simplicity of her attire is only relieved by the broad sash of pale-blue silk which encircles her yielding waist. The sunbeams fall upon a face of singular loveliness, features exquisitely chiselled, a small finely-shaped head carried with a queenly grace and lit up with deep-gray eyes full of mingled genius and passion. This head is crowned with a wealth of that seldom-seen hair—"Golden in the sunshine, in the shadow brown." Presently the lady commences to sing in a sweet powerful contralto voice. She has scarcely uttered a few notes when a large English deerhound who has been dozing quietly at her feet starts up, and after a long preliminary stretch commences a doleful accompaniment. She leaves the organ, and administering to Uno a reproachful slap, bids him be quiet. The spell is broken. In a moment we are in the nineteenth century, at a country-house at one of America's most fashionable watering-places; and the beautiful young woman before us is Mary Anderson, the glory of the American stage and one of the fairest daughters of that fair land. This is the home to which she retires now and then for a few weeks' rest and quiet from the exacting life of a successful actress, whose days are spent in nomadic pursuit of her profession.

She introduces you presently to the family circle: to her mother; her brother, with his sister's face, now familiar to us at the Lyceum as Glavis in "The Lady of Lyons;" a bevy of pretty flaxen-haired little girls, her half-sisters; and—he must not be forgotten—handsome Frank, the pride of the family. Miss Anderson's father met a soldier's death, fighting under the Confederate flag before Mobile, on the Gulf of Mexico. She was then but three years old, and not long afterwards found in this fine stalwart man more than a father's love and care. The introductions are hardly over when Miss Anderson insists on taking you to the top of the house, whose windows command a fine view of the Atlantic, as it rolls majestically on to the shore af Long Branch, at the bottom of the pretty little home-park which encircles the house. Miss Anderson points out to you her bathing-place at the foot of the park. An expert and adventurous swimmer, she will rush down sometimes on a sultry summer's night, and plunge, under the bright moonlit sky, into angry waters, which one less courageous might well fear to breast; and there in the offing is her pretty steam-yacht, in which she often flies seawards, to escape for a few days "far from the madding crowd" of Long Branch.

Miss Anderson claims California as her native heath, having been born at Sacramento shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War. She left the Golden State when but an infant, and for many years her home was at the pretty town of Louisville in Kentucky, where her step-father practised medicine, having abandoned his plantations after the war. Her passion for the stage—for it is a very real and genuine passion—was betrayed when she was but a girl of thirteen. She took not very kindly to book-learning, and used to spend her days shut up entranced with an old play or romance. Old plays were her favourites, and even then Shakespeare was the author she loved best. About this time Edwin Boot came on one of his provincial tours to Louisville. The young girl besought to be allowed to see him act. It was only after considerable hesitation that her parents consented. The curtain rose on Richard III., one of Edwin Booth's great parts; and the wild passionate artist-nature of the child was fired in a moment. She saw him subsequently in Hamlet and Macbeth, and went home to lie awake for hours, pondering whether it was possible that she could ever wield the same magic power. She studied shut up in her own little room, out of hearing of the family, such parts as Richard III. and Hamlet. Her first stage was the kitchen of her father's house at Louisville, and her first audience a little coloured girl somewhat older than herself. Dinah was so terrified by the fierce declamation of her young mistress that she almost went into hysterics, and rushing up-stairs into the drawing-room, begged the mother to come down and see what was the matter with Miss Mimi, as she was affectionately called at home. Her parents yielded at length to their daughter's earnest pleading to be allowed to adopt the stage, and they even went so far, some time afterwards, as to arrange a little representation at home of Richard III., with Miss Mary Anderson in the title-rôle—all the other parts being eliminated—and with the back drawing-room for a stage. A few friends were invited for the occasion, and the success, judged by the applause, of Miss Mary Anderson in her first and only appearance as Richard III. was immense, while the little silk tunic which her mother made for the youthful Richard's dèbut produced almost as great a sensation as the actress herself.

Some two years passed away, during which Mary Anderson devoted herself, under the ablest instructors in America, to preparation for a dramatic career. About this time her artistic fame had travelled beyond the boundaries of her Kentucky home. The great American actress, Miss Cushman, who was living not far off at Cincinnati, expressed a wish to see and hear her. With much trepidation, the young aspirant declaimed before the veteran actress, who at once gave it as her opinion that, with some further study, there was the promise of a great success. A year afterwards, when just sixteen, Mary Anderson made a successful dèbut as Juliet before a Louisville audience, most of whom had known her from a child. For some years she has appeared constantly all over the Union and Canada in such parts as Parthenia, Pauline, Julia in "The Hunchback," "Galatea," and "Juliet;" nowhere can an actress be said to approach her in popularity and reputation. She has now essayed the more difficult ordeal of appearing for some months before one of the most critical audiences in London. The English public looks, rightly or wrongly, with some degree of doubt upon American stars. Miss Anderson's beauty was sufficient to charm the audience, if not to disarm the critics. A woman so sympathetic, so graceful, and endowed with such genuine histrionic power, has rarely, if ever, trodden the boards of any London theatre. She can be compared with no living actress, and in this lies the difficulty of a fair and impartial criticism of her performances. She belongs to a past generation of the stage. It is impossible to imagine her as a conventional "society" heroine of to-day. She has selected parts which delighted our grandfathers, and plays which breathe a far other atmosphere than the productions of the modern playwright. To say that acting which moves so deeply as Mary Anderson's Lyceum acting has moved is artificial and stagy, is only to say that Siddons, O'Neil, and, later, Helen Faucit, would have been found artificial. Her great success as Parthenia, and her still greater success as Pauline, can hardly fail to silence an adverse criticism which is not absolutely captious. Perhaps this is, after all, the best test of a performance in which no reliance is placed on sensational and scenic effects, and where success or failure hangs mainly, if not entirely, on the powers of a solitary actress. Perhaps Mary Anderson is acting wisely on a Scripture maxim, and keeping the best wine to the last. In "Galatea," and in a new piece which we understand is being written specially for her by Gilbert, in The "Hunchback," and in "Juliet," it is confidently believed that she will display still more brilliant artistic genius and power. When the curtain falls at length on her final performance, we do not doubt that the verdict of the playgoing public will be that no actress more graceful and accomplished, or with a truer artistic instinct, has ever trodden, within living memory, the boards of a London theatre.

It will endear her perhaps still more to English people to know that there does not exist in this country or in America a more enthusiastic admirer of the great English novelist of the century. Many of her few leisure hours are spent in pilgrimages to the spots round London made immortal in the stories of Charles Dickens.—*The World.*

THE LATE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

THE *Lancet* publishes the following communication "from a correspondent"—Dr. W. G. Balfour, one of the surgeons employed on special duty during the epidemic—regarding the severe outbreak of cholera which visited Bombay last hot weather:—

"The recent epidemic has been a mild one. In some cases persons seized have vomited and purged once or twice, and then died; in others febrile symptoms first showed themselves, subsequently vomiting and purging took place; in others vomiting and purging took place at the outset, afterwards collapse set in, their urine was suppressed, their extremities became cold, and they were with difficulty roused from their stupor. When the urine has been suppressed the passing of a catheter, although no urine was drawn off, was found most useful, as within fifteen minutes afterwards urine was passed plentifully. Many of the deaths occurred subsequent to the primary symptoms, appearing to be the result of fever, which may be reckoned as one of the secondary symptoms; and deaths also occurred from want of proper food, the persons suffering having no money to obtain nourishment. Another strange feature in the disease was the vomiting of worms by those who had apparently completely recovered from the primary symptoms. It is impossible under these circumstances to give an exact percentage, as not only have the secondary symptoms to be taken into account, but also a new form of suteeism has of late gained ground in Bombay. One marked instance of this occurred in the case of a young girl whose husband had died, also her mother, from cholera; she herself recovered, but the mother-in-law, on account of her son's death, refused to supply her with food, saying, "Why did you not die instead of my son?" and at the same time reporting to the medical officer that the girl could not be induced to eat or drink. The medical officer at once fed the girl with milk, which she took willingly; he also placed a man in charge of her with instructions to feed her every two hours, the result being that within three or four days the girl had almost completely recovered; but the watch having then been withdrawn, she died. This looks as if, although suteeism has been legally abolished, it has taken only another form; and there are also good reasons to believe that in India poisons, in some form, play an important part in cholera mortality. Air was taken from the cholera hospital, and examined by the microscope, when it was found to be almost perfectly pure. This purity of the hospital air may possibly be accounted for owing to the large fires that are continually kept burning around the building. Although the hospital proved valuable for cases occurring in its immediate vicinity, it was absolutely useless for cases in the outlying districts, the distances being so great that it was considered unsafe to remove those suffering from their houses to it, as before the only ambulance which the Bombay Municipality have provided could have been obtained, a distance in many cases of nine or ten miles, the patient would have been dead. This ambulance bears a strong resemblance to a baker's oven, and is quite unsuited for the purpose for which it is intended. Should cholera again break out, the Health Officer intends to provide hospitals in every ward; also to erect convalescent houses for those who are recovering, as the poverty of many of those attacked with the disease prevents them from obtaining that nourishment which is necessary for their complete restoration to health. One thing would be advisable in the event of other hospitals being erected—that is, not to huddle men and women into one ward, as is now done in Bombay. How far the saline treatment of cholera, as advocated by many medical men, may be useful, is a question worth considering. A man in Ahmedabad has obtained a patent from the Government of India for a tincture he has prepared, and which he sells at ten rupees for four ounces. The tincture he guarantees to be a certain cure for cholera. In Bombay the sample tried has been found wanting, as all the persons who took it died. In the treatment of cholera, medicine seems to be of little or no use; symptoms such as vomiting and cramps are best treated by local applications, such as hot water bottles or hot bricks and mustard poultices; milk (mixed with soda-water and ice) is extremely useful, given in small quantities frequently repeated. The late cholera epidemic in Bombay, as far as its origin and propagation is concerned, has mostly been productive of negative results. 1st. The sources of the disease can hardly be in the well water, as the people from infected houses draw water from those wells, using buckets which might be said to be tainted, and the same wells are used by hundreds who never take disease: *e. g.*, one or two cases occur in a village (or waddy, as it is called); the people go to the well, wash, and draw water, yet the disease never spreads. Some of the wells in Bombay are supplied with "Vehar" or lake water, others from springs and surface sources; and the disease shows no partiality for either, although all sorts of infected matter must pass into the wells that derive their supply from surface sources. 2nd. Fæcal matter can hardly contain the poison, as those who are continually working amongst it display an almost complete immunity from the disease. 3rd. Isolation has been no protection; direct contact has not produced it. . . . There seems to be some sort of connexion between the vomiting of worms and the eating of certain kinds of fish. (Amongst the poorer classes fish forms one of the principal articles of diet.) These fish are called "bomlas" or Bombay-ducks, also "kala pomphlet," and gingas or prawns. At certain seasons of the year very small worms are formed in the flesh and intestines of these fish, and, when introduced into the human system, it is just possible that they may be to some extent cholera factors. The natives themselves constantly ascribe their illness to this cause, and in several cases the disease occurred amongst Europeans after what is called a "fish supper." There can be no doubt that putrid and tainted fish is continually sold in Bombay, and if some means were taken to test their effects on animals, valuable results for scientific purposes would be obtained, and possibly correct conclusions arrived at."

CALLED TO THE BAR.

IN "the two learned and honourable societies of this House," as also in the sister Inns of Lincoln and Gray, "Call Night," like Grand Night, has its own peculiar and appropriate ceremonial. It is naturally of a less festal and more business-like character, though the aroma of kitchen and cellar clings about both solemnities. There are small points of difference, too, in the ceremonies of Call Night in the respective Inns of Court: but these are only in unimportant details; and in all the result is the same—namely, the launching of a new batch of aspirants to legal fame upon the course whose goal is the Woolsack or the Bench.

The prescribed number of dinners has been duly consumed, beneath the shadow of the oaken beams which tradition represents (without warrant) as relics of those wooden walls of Spain which met their fate at the hands of Sir Francis Drake and his gallant colleagues, now hard upon three hundred years ago; the required examinations have been passed; the names of intending candidates for "call" have been presented to and approved by the Masters of the Bench in solemn conclave assembled; the fees have been paid; the wig, the stuff gown, the spotless bands, the blue bag, the oval tin circuit-box have been supplied by the robe-maker. The period of student life is already a thing of the past. For the important day has arrived; and the novices, attired in full evening dress, with the addition of the wig and robes aforesaid, assemble in the ante-room, preparatory to being marshalled in order for their procession up the hall.

An unwonted air of excitement pervades the hall itself and its approaches. Faces rarely seen in this particular part of the Temple are present here to-night, by special invitation to do honour to the "call" of a student friend. Here are admiring female relatives and others, dimly visible behind the carved oak screen of the gallery, to which they are admitted "on this occasion only," to witness the unimposing ceremony, and perchance to dream of the future day when their sex will be eligible, not only as spectators but as actors, in similar scenes. Here, last but not least, are the assembled porters, under-porters, and other functionaries of the Inn, with their blandest airs and most insinuating graces, pocketing the silver or the golden coins which they modestly declare are "always customary on these occasions."

But there is a sound of approaching footsteps; expectant diners fall into place at the long tables ranged from end to end of the hall; a moment later and the bewigged ones make their appearance, and march in single file to the dais, where they form in line. Then for some minutes there is a pause, while each of them in turn inscribes his name in the call-book of the Inn. This part of the ceremony disposed of, silence is requested, and the Treasurer, or in his absence one of the Benchers, addresses the company, announcing the awards of prizes and studentships for the terms, and adding a few words of congratulation (condolence might be more appropriate) to those newly admitted to the already over-crowded profession of the Bar. And so the formalities end, and the crowd disperses to engage in the serious business of dining. Until recently, when an order of the Bench prohibited the use of the soothing weed within the sacred precincts of the hall, dinner on call-night used to be followed by numerous "call-parties" at the various tables, where health and prosperity to the newly fledged was drunk, at his own expense, by such of his friends as rallied round him for the purpose. Now these festivities are more generally held at an adjourned meeting in the chambers either of the host or of one of his guests, where the nymph Nicotiana may be wood in unrestricted freedom. Such, then, is call-night, and such the process of "being called;" for there now only remain the trifling formalities of signing the Bar Roll, kept in the Law Courts, and of paying a nominal fee for the privilege, before the ex-student is fully qualified to accept a fee and to make his first appearance in the character of "my learned friend."

It would be a curious and not an uninteresting inquiry, were it possible to ascertain what proportion of those who annually go through the ceremony of the call to the Bar are ever called upon to address his "Lordship and gentlemen of the jury." The *genus* Briefless Barrister, though there be who are hardy enough almost to deny its existence, must be a rapidly increasing one. Many, no doubt of those called, have no intention of ever entering the lists in actual competition, and are content to regard the words Barrister-at-law appended to their names as a merely honorary "addition." Many, again, regard them as a useful passport to other callings or look forward to filling some of the numerous minor appointments to which a certain number of years at the Bar are a requisite "Open sesame." But among the large number who commence their career with the intent and hope of pushing their way to the front rank of the profession, the proportion of successes to failures must necessarily be very small. The Bar is the only profession whose members are prohibited from pushing themselves forward at least to the extent of earning a modest income to commence with. Newly ordained clergymen, newly qualified medical men, newly admitted solicitors, are always in demand at more or less remunerative rates. The barrister alone has no immediate power of earning even the smallest professional income apart from the patronage of friends or relatives in the other branch of the legal profession. Patience and the courage and means to wait are therefore his first essentials; and they do not always suffice. Many men drop out of the ranks, wearied out, and betake themselves to the pursuit of other callings: not without chagrin—certainly not without the fruitless expenditure of good time and money. Others, again, find an opening in the colonies, where to the energetic man who has the power and the will to combine what in this country are the respective tasks of solicitor and counsel, a wide field and a possible road to fortune are open. Others beguile the interval while hope still survives in dalliance with the Muses or the production of ponderous tomes for the law publishers. But there are in each new batch one or two, perhaps, who are destined to realize their ambition—men whose names are to become famous in what is a very lucrative profession for those who succeed in it.—*St. James's Gazette.*

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CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dâk.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China, & Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* THE PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA & abroad.
Tanga Dâks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES.
Rates for Foreign Telegram.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, & Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, & Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore & Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian and *vice versa*.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Mummad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Mummad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar Aboo Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Barrh Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Golundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri, and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Nagapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Nigapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Kandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohikund Railway.
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London, to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—
Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste.
Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rate of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire, and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca, and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav. Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money
Calcutta to Cattak (*vi* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals.
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, an Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dâk Association.
Punjab Van Dâk.
Dâk-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES—
From Sharanpore to Dehra, Masuri, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB—
Umballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kassoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Keir in Lahoul (through Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozpore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy, Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.
CALCUTTA	Wyman & Co.
MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co. and Gantz Bros.
LONDON	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E.; Procter & Co., 428, Oxford street.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

ASK FOR WELLS' "Rough on Corns." As. 6. p. 1. Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. B. S. Madon & Co., General Agents. Bombay.

NOTICES.

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIAMOND PENDANT (Loluckh Brilliant cut) slightly flat weighing about 32 to 32½ Ruttees, valued at about Rupees Thirty Thousand (30,000) has been lost from a Diamond Necklace of HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, Gaekwar of Baroda, on or about the 30th October 1883.

A reward of Rupees Five Thousand (5,000) Babashai will be given to any person, restoring the same or giving information that would lead to the recovery of the same.

M. P. TUBACK,
Police Superintendent.

City Police Office, Baroda, 4th November, 1883.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING a new LABORATORY for the Elphinstone College.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and forms of Tender obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed to be delivered at the Office of the Undersigned on or before the 22nd instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 13th December, 1883.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CAST-IRON and ZINC VENTILATING SHAFTS and of CAST-IRON PIPES and sundry FITTINGS for HOUSE CONNECTIONS for the 1st portion of the new Sewerage Scheme.

2. The Drawings can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, where also can be obtained, on payment of Rs. 10 per copy, printed copies of the conditions of contract, comprising:—

1 Articles of Agreement,
2 Specification,
3 Bills of Quantities,
4 Schedule of Rates,
5 Form of Tender.
6 Sketches of Castings.

3. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 3,000 in either cash, Indian Government Paper or Bombay Municipal Debentures.

4. Tenders must be duly signed and sealed, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and delivered at the Office of the Commissioner not later than noon on SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1884.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Sewerage Department, Bombay, 20th November, 1883.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold all Chemists, in bottl es.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
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BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON
With rivet holes drilled by special system

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,900 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME [1851

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodine" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION. Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

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The Rate of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

THICK HEADS.

HEAVY STOMACHS, billious conditions—"Wells May Apple Pills"—anti-billious, cathartic. As. 4 p. 1, and As. 10. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents for India.